

BROWDER, AT DIES COMMITTEE, EXPOSES REPUBLICAN BRIBERY PLOT

**Tory Blackmail
Of America in
The War Crisis**
—Editorial Page 6

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather
Local—Partly cloudy, moderate temperature.
Eastern New York State—Fair, with slightly rising temperature in west portion.

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WARSAW BEING EVACUATED AS NAZI BOMBERS KILL CIVILIANS; BERLIN CLAIMS NEW CITIES

French Army 'Contacts' German Troops Along the Rhine

Browder Exposes Smear Roosevelt Plot Before Dies

Committee Gags Communist Leader's Stand on Non-Aggression Pact—Dies Shows Effects of Trotskyite Coaching

By Ernest Mooror
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., outlined today before the Dies Committee the particulars of an attempt to label President Roosevelt as a "Red" during the 1936 campaign—an attempt which involved the spurned offer of a \$250,000 bribe.

Speaking calmly and freely, an attitude which set the informal tone of the whole day's hearing, Browder developed the details of the plot with a suspense which brought the Republican committee members bolt upright in their chairs when he finally disclosed the fact that the bribe offer had been made to him on behalf of a group supporting the Hoover-Hamilton reactionaries.

The disclosure was made at a hearing which was the most interesting feature of which was the obvious lengths to which the committee went to prevent the Communist Party secretary from speaking on the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, despite his expressed readiness to do so on the few occasions upon which the topic was mentioned.

Another characteristic of the hearing which was obvious to all who attended was the large amount of Trotskyite and Love-Stofette coaching upon both the committee members and their counsel Rhea B. Whitley, the source of which was undoubtedly the strikebreaker-red hatter J. B. Matthews who is on the committee's payroll as special investigator. Matthews sat on the elbow of counsel Whitley.

TORIES GET SHOCK

The disclosure of the Republican's attempted bribe followed a question by Rep. Joseph E. Casey, Massachusetts Democrat, who was sitting the first time as a member of the committee.

Representative Casey (recalled that Browder, in a speech before the Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, Va., last July, had referred to a cash offer which had been made in an attempt to induce the Communist Party to be-

(Continued on Page 4)

FDR Invokes Neutrality Act On Armaments

Warns Against Attacks on U. S. Ships at Conference

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UP).—President Roosevelt today formally proclaimed strict United States neutrality in the European war and invoked the controversial neutrality act which makes it mandatory for him to ban shipment of American armaments to the belligerents.

The two moves were embodied in separate proclamations issued several hours apart.

The proclamation, issued under terms of international law, declared that the United States will not permit its territory or territorial waters to be used by belligerents for hostile purposes.

It set forth 17 drastic regulations restricting the actions of American citizens and aliens residing or traveling in this country in aiding, by enlistment in the armed forces or otherwise, any nation engaged in the conflict.

Mr. Roosevelt signed the proclamation a few minutes before 2 P.M. (EDT), a few hours before he was expected to proclaim effectiveness of the neutrality act. This would prohibit American arms shipments to the belligerents, Nazi Germany, Poland, France and Great Britain.

The proclamation referred to the war as being Germany, France, Poland, England, India, Australia

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Armies Operate on Six-Mile Front

Press Prohibited from Entering or Checking in War Zone

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UP).—The French War Ministry issued a communique tonight declaring that "our troops everywhere are contacting the enemy along the frontier between the Rhine and Moselle."

The announcement confirmed previous guarded indications that Nazi Germany and the Allies were taking up positions for big-scale operations on the Western front.

The war communique, No. 4, was the first to mention the specific territory affected by operations, the preceding ones being confined to assertions of a general nature.

"It must be recalled that on the Rhine permanent fortifications are established on both banks of the river," the communique concluded. It supported earlier conclusions that the Allies had established contact with Nazi forces on land, at sea and in the air on all fronts.

In that sector of the French frontier between the Rhine and Moselle, extending from Sierck to Lauterbourg, there is no natural barrier between Germany and France. Hence the two armies were able to establish a direct contact.

On the other hand, the sector between Lauterbourg and Basle, where the Rhine is the frontier,

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Danzig Refugee, 2 Others Killed in Delaware Crash

NEW CASTLE, Del., Sept. 5 (UP).—Dr. Max Halle, 50, New York specialist, and two other men were killed today when their automobile crashed into a truck near here.

Another of the victims was identified from a passport as Harry Arnold, who arrived in this country from Danzig a week ago. Identity of the third man was not established immediately. Five persons in the truck, which was virtually cut in two, were injured.

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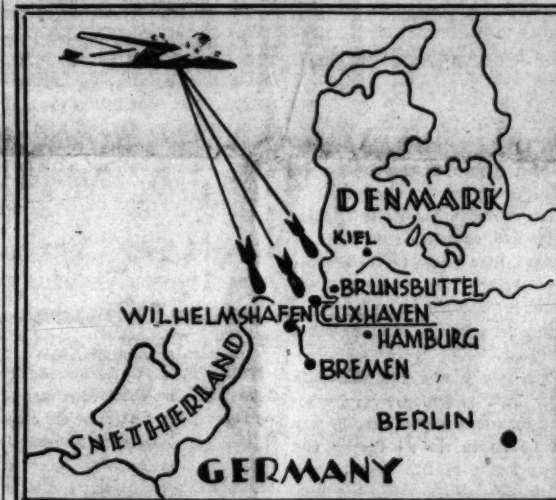
Party Rallies for Peace Today in Union Square

The first large demonstration sponsored by the Communist Party here since the beginning of hostilities in Europe will take place this afternoon in Union Square at 4:30 P.M.

Called by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party the rally will urge that America stay out of war by helping to restore peace in the world.

Charles Krumbein, State Secretary of the Communist Party will be chairman of the rally. Speakers include James W. Ford, chairman of the Harlem Division of the Communist Party and member of the National Committee; Robert Minor, member of the National Committee; S. H. Almazoff, member of the national council of the Jewish Bureau; John Little, New York State chairman of the Young Communist League, and others.

Bomb Nazi Base



BRITISH BOMBING PLANES raided the Nazi naval bases of Wilhelmshafen and Cuxhaven at the entrance to the Kiel Canal yesterday and damaged two Nazi war vessels. Map shows relation of the bases to the Canal.

BULLETINS

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UP).—The Polish Telegraph Agency reported tonight that 30 Polish planes had bombed Berlin and succeeded in flying back across the frontier to their bases without loss. (There was no direct confirmation of the reported bombing raid, either from Berlin or Warsaw.)

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UP).—The French Radio News Agency today reported serious disorders in the Cologne, Dusseldorf and Essen regions of Nazi Germany.

The report, described as a dispatch from Zurich, added: "Disorders

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Berlin War Communique Claims Troops Are Nearing Warsaw

HAMBURG ATTACKED

Says German Troops Have Captured Many Cities

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (UP).—Nazi war communiques claimed tonight that Nazi armies were closing in on Warsaw on three sides.

The northern Nazi army in Poland, striking down from East Prussia on the North, was said to be within 50 miles of the capital while another army pushing up along the main railroad line from the southwest was said to be only 70 miles from Warsaw.

A left wing force protecting the drive up the rail line through Ozes-tochowa was said to be driving on Sieradz, only 30 miles from the big textile city of Lodz which the Nazis claim is a "gateway" to Warsaw.

The East Prussian army was described in communiques as "rushing southward" toward Warsaw through the Praznyszy sector after storming and taking the railroad town of Mlawka at the point of bayonets.

It was announced that Nazi fighting planes went into the air over Hamburg when four British patrol planes appeared over the city of more than 1,000,000 population.

In a battle the Nazi fighters were said to have downed two of the British planes.

The entire rich Silesian industrial area of southwest Poland was reported here to be in Nazi hands after furious fighting.

The Nazi high command's claims included:

1. Capture of the fortified city of Graudenz (which the Polish government admitted had been abandoned), key city of the upper Polish Corridor near the East Prussian border.
2. Capture of the Polish city of

(Continued on Page 4)

Red Cross Cables \$10,000 to Aid U.S. Athenian Victims

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UP).—The American Red Cross today cabled Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy \$10,000 to be used in relieving suffering among American refugees from the S.S. Athenian. The money was sent through the State Department to the American Embassy in London.

Funds Needed to Halt 'Blackout' Of World Peace

The New York State Communist Party finds itself in immediate need of large sums of money to finance its campaign against the war-makers and their Munich accomplices. Rush funds today. Help block the threatened "blackout of peace!" Send your contributions to the New York State Fund Drive Commission, 35 East 15th St., New York City.

British Sink Two Nazi Merchant Ships

Nazis Sink British Freighter; All Saved on Three Ships

LONDON, Sept. 5 (UP).—The British navy has shelled and sunk two Nazi merchant ships but the British freighter Bosnia was sunk by Nazi sea raiders, the Ministry of Information announced today.

All were saved aboard the three vessels except a fireman aboard the 2,400-ton Cunard merchantman Bosnia which went down under attack 125 miles off the west coast of Ireland, it was reported.

British warships sunk the 6,500-ton German freighter Carl Fritzen, out of Emden and understood to have been bound from Schiedam, Netherlands, to Canada or the United States.

The location where the Carl Fritzen, owned by J. Fritzen and Sons, went down was not revealed.

The British Ministry of Information officially confirmed that the Hamburg-American freighter Olinda, loaded with cereals and canned meat, was sunk in the South Atlantic by the British cruiser Ajax at 11 A.M. Sunday, only a few hours after Britain's declaration of war against Nazi Germany.

Find Missing Army Planes Wrecked on Coast

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 5 (UP).—Three U. S. Army pursuit planes missing since yesterday afternoon when they became separated from their group during a tropical storm over the Gulf of Dulce, today were reported found wrecked along the Pacific coast.

Ambassador Biddle and Family Leave Warsaw

PLANES FIGHT BACK

Bombers Use Incendiary Missiles on City as Fires Rage

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (UP).—(Passed by Censor).—Evacuation of Warsaw, a city scarred and torn by constant Nazi air raids, was under way tonight and it was impossible to locate government officials as the rumble of heavy fighting outside the Capital became louder.

In the streets of Warsaw the spasmodic chatter of machine guns rattling away somewhere in the distance could be heard and everyone wondered how far the Nazi army's advance guard was from the city.

During the day it had been understood that the government of President Ignacy Moscicki had made plans to transfer, supposedly into a safer zone to the southeast toward the Rumanian border.

There a temporary capital to carry on the war against Nazi Germany's invasion supposedly would be set up.

The press section of the Foreign Office was deserted tonight and no one could be found to tell what had become of officials who yesterday were handing out war communiques.

Foreign Embassies were deserted. British and French newspaper correspondents were gone. Only a handful of Americans remained.

The thud of artillery and blasts of machine-gun fire became louder. The heaviest thuds seemed to be from the south or southwest.

No one dared to use what precious little gasoline he had left to drive out and find out for himself.

The American consulate still was functioning and doing its best to aid Americans to leave the city, with Consul General Davis and Consul Cramp carrying on.

The writer is preparing to leave with the last American officials, the Military Attache and Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy, if the Nazis come into Warsaw.

United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., his wife and their daughter, Peggy, have left the city.

The evacuation, beginning with persons close to the government and top-ranking Poles, picked up momentum when Nazi warplanes bombed the city at 9:10 A.M. in

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WAR PROFITEERING BEGINS--CURB MONOPOLISTS!

By MILTON HOWARD

The big party of the profiteers has begun.

In a day of trading on the New York Stock Exchange and commodity exchanges marked by almost hysterical grabbing of the country's raw materials and industrial products, many new millionaires were made yesterday as the stock market leaped as high as 18 points in a single day. The market value of Wall Street securities rose by several billions.

It is obvious that the American people will have to face the problem of curbing profiteering. The stock exchange boom yesterday is a warning that the Wall Street minority is not losing any time in cornering the basic commodity supplies of the nation, and that they are getting ready to make America pay through the nose.

Bread cereal prices are headed for the sky. Speculators drove wheat and rye prices up to the ceiling permitted by the rules for one day of trading. Tomorrow, it is expected that the accumulation of orders will drive wheat and rye prices forward to the next limit for the day's trading. A handful of powerful Wall Street groups is in the forefront buying up all wheat, corn and rye futures, fastening their grip on the American farmers' crop one, two and three years in advance. Spot wheat, for example, for immediate delivery, was sold today at \$1.02 per bushel, a 20 cents per bushel increase over the price paid for spot deliveries contracted for in September.

The American family is going to feel this very soon. The effects of bread profiteering will be visible on every table in America.

A quick survey of typical Wall Street trading yesterday will give the average American an idea of what he is going to be up against as the financial monopolies take advantage of their position to make war profits at the expense of the nation.

For example:

Somebody (we are sure it was not you, Mr. and Mrs. Average American) bought 25,000 shares of U. S. Steel as soon as the market opened yesterday at \$62 per share, an increase of \$8 per share in less than a minute. That \$8 increase is going to be paid for by millions of American homes. The profiteer who grabbed that stock yesterday expects big returns on his money. He expects that Steel will raise its prices to industry, that industry will pass this increase on to the consumer, and that the Steel corporation will swell the torrent of its dividends.

DuPont Chemical leaped 13 points in mad trading; its chemicals, fertilizers, paints, explosives, etc., become mighty good things to own. You are going to pay for this rise. The food stocks soared—you are going to pay

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Y. C. L. Rallies Tonight to Celebrate International Youth Day

Manchukuo Troops Desert to Chinese In Eastern Hupeh

Defenders Throw Back Japanese in Southeastern Shansi; Fighting Shifts Northward; Koreans Revolt Against Invaders

CHUNGKING, Sept. 5.—Chinese troops are continuing a successful advance northwards in the southeastern part of Shansi province, military dispatches from the North China front said today.

After the capture of Tsechow and Kaoping by the Chinese, the zone of fighting shifted northwards to Changtsi.

For the second time during the war the Japanese have landed troops on Tungshan island off the southern coast of Fukien province, and a fierce battle is under way with local Chinese defenders.

On Aug. 28, Korean soldiers revolted against the Japanese in Chusiancheng, Honan province, and held out against 1,000 Japanese until the arrival of Japanese reinforcements from Kaifeng. Several Japanese officers were killed in the fighting.

Manchukuoans Desert

Reports tell of mass desertion by Manchukuoan troops to the Chinese. In the eastern part of Hupeh province, a detachment of 1,472 Manchurian troops revolted, surprised the Japanese and fought their way through to the Chinese.

quantity of other weapons with them.

In eastern Honan, another detachment of 200 Manchurian troops voluntarily joined the Chinese, bringing 105 rifles with them.

On Aug. 27, a regiment of troops of Inner Mongolia revolted south of Paotow, and joined the Chinese after a battle with the Japanese.

Those Who Caused War Will Answer To World --- Mayor

Addressing International Meet of Catholic Youth, LaGuardia Says World Demands Peace, and Will Make the Guilty Pay

The "wicked men" responsible for the war in Europe will have to answer for their actions, Mayor LaGuardia declared yesterday as he greeted 700 delegates to a world rally of Pax Romana, Catholic youth federation dedicated to promotion of peace.

Among the delegates who sat together at the World's Fair Court of Sports and applauded the Mayor's attack on aggressors were young Catholic men and women from Germany, Poland, France and Great Britain.

"Somehow," the Mayor said, "those who are responsible—those who would not heed before—they are mistaken about what they hope to gain in the human slaughter. We want peace. But the world is not so large as it used to be. Distances have been shortened."

He pointed to the World's Fair as an example of how people of nearly all nations could conduct life in a peaceful manner.

GUILITY MUST ANSWER

"People of all nationalities live together in peace in New York City," he declared, "because they are permitted to do so. The people of Europe would live in peace and harmony if they were permitted to do so."

BULLETINS

(Continued from Page 1)

also were reported in Bohemia and Moravia, principally at Brno, Prague and Pilsen. Heavy detachments left Dresden and Leipzig for Bohemia and Moravia, where they occupied edifices with machine guns. Disorders were reported in regions of Slovakia where Czech refugees are concentrated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UP).—The Republic of Panama today prepared to invite Pan American consultations on problems arising from the European war.

The date of the meeting has not been set. It probably will be held at Panama City.

The United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Cuba already have individually announced their neutrality.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 5 (UP).—Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn today summoned the Ontario Legislature to meet in emergency session Sept. 19 to consider war measures and redrafting of the Ontario succession duties act.

He also telegraphed Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King pledging the full cooperation of the province during the present emergency.

CAPTOWN, Sept. 5 (UP).—The Government of Premier J. B. M. Heriag resigned today after the Parliament of the Union of South Africa rejecting Heriag's proposal that this British Dominion remain aloof from Britain's war with Nazi Germany.

Heriag asked General Jan. Christian Smuts, former Premier who opposed his stand, to form a new government.

Parliament voted 80 to 67 to sever relations with Germany and a short time later anti-Nazi rioting broke out in Johannesburg.

ROME, Sept. 5 (UP).—While the fascist press today agreed that Italy has not withdrawn entirely from the European scene and insisted that she may become a factor in the war at any time, Italy today made preparations for resumption of international shipping services.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 5 (UP).—The thunder of heavy shelling in the Moselle region of the French-German border was reported to have been heard tonight. Members of Parliament also said that heavy gunfire had been heard in Southern Belgium.

From a Franco Prison



Released from a Franco prison, these veterans of the Spanish War, members of the heroic Abraham Lincoln Brigade, arrived today on the S. S. Roosevelt. Left to right: standing, Leon Tenor of New York City, Samuel Toole of Kentucky, Albert Ziegler of New York and William Stone of Chicago, Ill.

YCL Urges Members Attend Peace Rally

The State Executive Board of the Young Communist League yesterday urged all members of the Young Communist League to attend the Peace Rally in Union Square at 4:30 P. M. today.

The rally in no way conflicts with the International Youth Day demonstration which the Y. C. L. is holding throughout the city at 8 P. M.

U. S. Restricts Citizens In Europe Travels

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UP).—

The United States today drastically limited the travel of American citizens to and from Europe.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull ordered all passports for European travel canceled and instituted rigid regulations governing the issuance of new passports.

Passports now outstanding must be submitted to the State Department for re-validation to be good for travel to or from Europe.

This terminates for the duration of the war all American tourist travel to Europe and limits even the most imperative business trips to not longer than six months.

The Department said that the new regulations were decided on "in view of the exigencies of the present situation in Europe."

"No passport heretofore issued shall be valid for use in traveling from the United States to any country in Europe unless it is submitted to the Department of State for validation," the regulations state.

Four Spain Vets Home Again, 7 More in Prison

U. S. State Dep't Notifies 'Friends' Here It Has Asked Franco to Release Those Still Held

At just about the time four American boys were arriving in New York yesterday en route from the concentration camp in which they had been held in Franco Spain since the early days of the Spanish conflict, United States Ambassador Weddell was making representations to release the remaining seven American youths.

This information was given by the U. S. Department of State yesterday to the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, of 125 W. 45th St., who had inquired by phone when the last of the volunteers from the United States, captured and imprisoned soon after the war started in Spain, would be freed and allowed to return home.

Mr. Weddell, the State Department said, made the special trip to Burgos, near where the concentration camp of San Pedro de Cardenas is located, last Monday to see about the release of the remaining prisoners.

The four youths who arrived in New York yesterday from Burgos and the concentration camp by way of Le Havre are Al Ziegler and Leon Tenor, of this city; Samuel Toole, of Owenton, Ky., and William Stone, of Rockford, Ill. The out-of-town veterans made arrangements to leave for home immediately following a physician's examination and, with funds provided by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, buying much-needed clothing.

HOME FROM WAR ZONE



Photos show arrival yesterday in New York of the S.S. Roosevelt from Le Havre, France. Passengers are shown reading news of war on Poland by Nazi invaders. They were cut off from radio news on the way over.

Mexican Labor for Defeat of Fascism

Cardenas Says Nation Is Neutral—On Guard at Home

By Alfred Miller (Special to the Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5.—While President Lazaro Cardenas Monday night officially proclaimed Mexico's neutrality in the European conflict, Mexican labor leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano yesterday issued for the National Committee of the Mexican Confederation of Workers (C.T.M.) a statement placing responsibility upon the fascist aggressor.

"The determining factor in the war is the fascist regime which systematically violated international treaties, the canons of the right of men, the most elementary ethical principles, a regime which has become a force of aggression and conquest, a threat to the principles of democracy and the liberty of all countries of the world," the statement said.

Tracing fascist aggression from the invasion of Ethiopia to the occupation of Albania and Danzig, the document says:

"These facts are proof of the absolute responsibility of the complete responsibility of the fascist regime in provoking the war."

HITS MUNICHEN

The C.T.M. statement criticized the "wrong and unjust policy" of the great bourgeois-democratic countries of Europe in sacrificing the weak countries in an effort to satiate the appetite of fascist imperialism.

"Tolerating German, Italian and Japanese vandalism from the beginning," it says, "they tried to turn the forces of Germany and her allies against the USSR in order to obtain destruction of these two powers and maintain their own vast empires."

"Only aggression against Poland made England and France understand, though late, that the real enemy of all peoples is fascism and to tolerate Poland's subjugation meant paying most dearly for new complacency."

"Now Britain and France find themselves obliged to use arms to avert fascism's final victory."

The document outlines 15 tasks for the Mexican working class in the present situation, including use of all means by the unions to explain to the people the background characteristics of the new war, and the fact that despite the inter-imperialist character of the struggle the principal enemy of the proletariat and the people, of civilization and culture, is fascism.

Therefore, the document continues, "the moral and material aid of the workers of all lands must go to the peoples fighting against fascism, with a proposal to wipe out the Hitler regime, permit the working class natural development and progress, permit the people constant moral and material improvement, and the natural evolution of all nations."

ALERT AT HOME

The National Committee asked members of the C. T. M. to keep a close watch over fascist elements everywhere and to denounce suspicious acts, propaganda and material aid to fascism, with special emphasis on the United States and Guatemala borders and the ports.

Special instructions went to railroad, aviation, telephone, radio, restaurant workers and chauffeurs.

All printing, movie and radio workers and musicians are told to put any evidence of fascist propaganda before the C.T.M.

Point eight of the instructions declares that since Mexico is a producer of raw materials and some articles for war export, the unions must not permit the employers to increase production on the basis of provisional or inferior contracts or revision of contracts in force without study of conditions and consultation of the national committee.

WATCH FOR SABOTAGE
Point nine warns that Mexico, because of its geographical situation, economic characteristics and other features, may become the object of special fascist espionage and sabotage efforts, and therefore the oil, railroad, mine, foundry, chemical and munitions workers are urged to organize a special service to prevent sabotage and counteract espionage.

Point 10, "considering that counter-revolutionary elements will use the war confusion for their own ends to create a difficult situation by provoking the workers to appear as irresponsible," declares that unions may not strike without first having exhausted all other means first and without express authorization of the National Committee.

The unions are asked publicly to denounce the merchants who raise prices on the pretext of the war.

The manifesto closes with an appeal for absolute unity behind Cardenas.

Demonstrations to Warn the People Of Another Munich

Simultaneous Parade Scheduled for New York, London, Paris, Moscow, San Francisco and Chicago, Urge U. S. Keep Out of War

The first concerted peace demonstration by the Young Communist League in the present war situation will be held tonight in conjunction with the celebration of International Youth Day by thirty-five rallies and parades in the major communities of the city.

Simultaneously with the actions in New York, demonstrations will take place in London, Paris, Moscow, Chicago, San Francisco and the other major cities of the world not under the rule of fascism.

The rallies will point out the main dangers to peace today, the Nazi aggressors in Poland, the persisting threat of another Munich sell-out, and the growing fascist menace.

Placing the task of keeping the United States out of war as one of great importance at present, the rallies will urge ways of making the United States a force for world peace.

Most of the meetings will be preceded by torchlight parades. In Brighton Beach a parade will culminate in a meeting at Coney Island Avenue and Brighton Beach Ave. The Borough Park district will witness a torchlight procession terminating in a demonstration at 44th St. and 13th Ave.

LIST OF RALLIES

A partial list of the major rallies released by the Young Communist League includes the following Brooklyn centers: Brownsville, Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves.; Oceanview, Saratoga and Pacific Aves.; Canarsie, Avenue L and Rockaway Ave.; and in the West End district, 18th Ave. and 64th St.

Queens demonstrations will take place in Corona, South Jamaica, Middle Village and Astoria.

In Manhattan, rallies will be held at Norfolk and Delancey Sts. and at East 72nd St. and First Ave.

The five Bronx rallies will take place at 138th St. and Brook Ave.; Wilkins St. and Kruger Ave.; Tremont and Prospect Aves.; Allerton and Kruger Aves.; and at Fordham and Morris Aves.

Several hundred placards and posters were prepared with the following slogans: "Fall diplomatic and economic aid to the Polish people and their friends!" "Embargo Japan and Germany!" "Defeat fascist aggression—establish a democratic peace!" "Strengthen the Good Neighbor Policy, bulwark of democracy and peace in America." "Defend and extend American Democracy." "Build the democratic front of the people to defeat Tory reaction in 1940."

Among the speakers who will address the 8,000 members of the YCL are Alfred Steel, Phil Shatz, George Watt, Harold Klein, Jim Barker, Fay Callier, Dave Engels, Lou Malinow and Lenny Leader.

Hathaway to Speak on War Thurs., in B'klyn

Clarence A. Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker will speak on the war situation this Thursday, Sept. 7, 8:30 P. M. at the Chateau D'Or, Ocean Ave. and Avenue U, Brooklyn.

He will also deal with the decisions of the recent plenum of the Communist Party of the U.S. There will be a question and answer period during which all questions regarding events of the recent period will be answered.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Communist Party, 2nd A. D., Kings County.

Chicago to Hold Polish Defense Rally

Vojta Benes, Judge Gutknecht, Others to Speak

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Vojta Benes, brother of Eduard Benes, former president of Czechoslovakia, and the Honorable Judge Gutknecht, will address a giant rally for the defense of Poland to be held in the Coliseum, Sunday, September 10, at 3 P. M., according to the latest information received from the sponsoring body, the United Organizations for the Defense of Democracy.

It was Vojta Benes who, with family and friends escaped from the Nazi controlled Czechoslovakia into Poland, where he was given refuge. From Poland he took passage to the United States, and has, since his arrival, given all his time and energy in acquainting the people of America with the fascist threat to world democracy.

Judge John Gutknecht, lately returned from an extensive tour of Europe, will present first-hand knowledge of the events that led up to the present brutal attack on Poland by the Nazis.

Mr. Anthony Czarnecki will also speak. Mr. Anthony Czarnecki is a well-known journalist.

The program planned, as well as the repercussions of the international scene among the national groups of Chicago, is expected to draw a full house.

Participating in the mammoth rally will be the Poles, Czechs, Lithuanians, Polish Jews, Ukrainians, Slovaks, Bohemians, and many other national groups that look to Poland as the key country for European and world peace. These groups will be dressed in gala native costumes and will present native songs and music as part of the entertainment.

Minor to Speak On Pact Friday At Workers School

"The War in Europe and the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact" is the title of a lecture to be given by Robert Minor, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, on Friday, Sept. 8, on the second floor of the Workers School, 35 East 12th St., New York City. The meeting begins at 8:30.

A large part of the lecture will be devoted to answering questions from the audience. Minor brings to this lecture a lifetime of experience in the labor movement, which fits him to explain the complex political situation in Europe today, and the burning tasks of American progressives at this crucial time. Admission is 25 cents.

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U. E. R. M. W. OFFICIALS REPORT 210,000 UNDER CONTRACT; SCORE MUNICH

Back Roosevelt Peace Policy; Reactionary Press Hit

(Special Dispatch to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5.—The widespread activities of one of the leading CIO unions, the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, are reflected in great detail in the annual report delivered here during the fifth national convention of the union by James B. Carey, international president of the union and national secretary of the CIO, by Julius Emmspakk, general secretary-treasurer, and James J. Matles, director of organization for the international union.

The report shows the average number of workers in America's electrical manufacturing industry "covered by U.E.'s written and signed contracts and the average number of employees covered by less formal agreements—verbal, memorandum and letter agreements"—to be 210,000. The seasonal fluctuation establishing this average was said, unofficially, to be between the limits of 190,000 and 230,000.

"This is the gist of our situation today," the general officers stated early in their report, which required well over two hours for its reading to convention delegates meeting at the Municipal auditorium here.

"We can be proud of the gains our union can report here, but not so proud as to blind ourselves to the fact that our progress is blocked by hostile political conspiracies—legislative conspiracies expressed in numerous anti-labor plans concocted in poker-playing, whisky-drinking, evil-intentioned dark corners of reactionary politics."

At the conclusion of the report, the officers said:

BATTLE STILL ON

"No union man and no progressive individual in this country should make the fatal mistake of assuming that the major battles have already been fought.

"Many small but powerful groupings of monopolistic and financial power have too long enjoyed almost kingly privileges over the lives and welfare of the millions of ordinary people to be in any frame of mind to relinquish these privileges without a stiff fight.

"But labor can match energy with more energy, skill with greater skill; and, above all, we of the labor movement have that matchless asset, solidarity."

The officers recommended a 40-cent-per-hour minimum, and a reduction of work week hours to 35 without any decrease in weekly compensation as contract goals for the union.

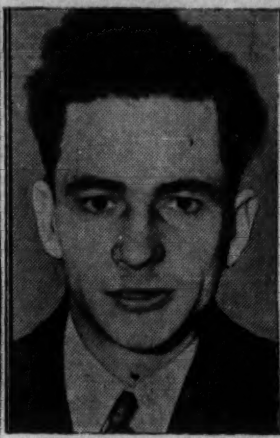
They pointed out that average earnings in the unionized portion of the industry now run well above 40 cents per hour, but predicted that "by retaining this level where it has already been attained and by raising the level to this 40-cent minimum where it has not been attained, we can enable those who now earn higher rates to increase the rates still more."

WANT 35-HOUR WEEK

Describing the 35-hour week as "being no Utopian goal we wish we could attain but a goal that we must attain," the general officers referred to rapid technological changes in the electrical manufacturing industry.

"What it means," said the report, "is that increases in production no longer inevitably mean increases in employment."

"Here we put our finger on the basic injustice of present-day American life, that the vast ma-



JAMES B. CAREY

majority of the people do more than their share of the work and get less than their share of it."

Among the further significant quotations from the report are the following:

On the recent congressional session: "When we realize fully, then, that these two points—increased purchasing power by federal spending, on the one hand, and legislative assistance to the working people in their union campaigns to improve their own pay and working conditions, on the other hand—that these two points are fundamental to the New Deal, we are in a position to get at the underlying issues which were fought out in the Congress during the Congressional session just ended."

BACK FARMERS

On farm problems—"There are those who would like nothing better than to create discord between the workers of the farm and the workers of the factory. We must not let this happen. Every effort of the farmers to improve their living conditions should be backed to the utmost by all of organized labor."

On the relief program—"Reaction took the reins into its hands this session, and reaction must be responsible for the misery to the people and harm to our national economy. When the session ended, the appropriation—\$1,477,000,000—had been cut to less than two-thirds of last year's amount, and this in the face of the fact that there are some 12,000,000 unemployed."

"This means that in the coming months, more than one million persons will be kicked off the relief rolls. Where will they go? How will they live? Fortunately, the next session of Congress—if Congressmen are by that time sufficiently chastised by their voters—can remedy this."

On Old Age pensions—"Although only a part of the entire social security program, which is in turn only a part of the kind of program,

labor would like to see in operation, these old-age provisions represent a kind of answer to the widespread demand for more adequate care for the older folk of this country, and it would be decidedly unfair to fail to recognize—even though certain reservations are necessary—the fact that the so-called Townsend Movement has done much good in dramatizing these urgent needs.

"Whatever disagreements must inevitably come up as to the method of financing this care for older people, we must deplore those sections of opinion which seek to laugh off the Townsend movement. This movement unquestionably represents the expression of the desperate needs of older people, people who once might have looked toward younger members of the family for aid but who can do so no longer because of widespread unemployment."

"The job is, then, to meet these needs in a humane, constructive manner, rather than to ridicule them."

SCORES PRESS

On the daily press—"The great daily newspapers, with their close connections to the worst enemies of labor, pour misinformation into the air, hoping that those of us who must necessarily breathe that air will succumb. Let us take care that the pennies, nickels and dimes of working people do not support enterprises which oppose the interests of working people."

Discussing the international situation, the general officers said, in part:

"Not many weeks after we had in last year's report, warned against attempts by foreign powers to 'solve their economic difficulties by force against their weaker neighbors, and threats of force against the world,' the world lived through the disillusioning experience of the Munich pact, by which a smaller democracy—the only remaining democracy in Central Europe—was dismembered with the full consent of other European democracies."

"Labor has not been slow to grasp the meaning of aggressor domination. The immediate destruction of the strong unions in Germany, Italy, Austria and Czechoslovakia brought labor in this country to unmistakable conclusions. Labor cannot afford to sit idly by while these governments—called into being by pernicious coalitions of all the anti-labor and anti-people forces in each country—increase their strength and cast greedy eyes in the direction of the United States."

"The President's peace policy is, in our opinion, one of the outstanding contributions to national policy. On the one hand, it has avoided the direct entanglement of this nation with European quarrels; but on the other hand, it has reaffirmed our national intention never to renege on our moral obligations to those democracies most like our own."

Scientists, in Meet Here, Announce Fever Cure

(By United Press)
Papers indicating important advances in the treatment of rheumatic fever, one of the commonest causes of heart disease in children, were read today at the Third International Congress for Microbiology.

Dr. C. A. Green of the Royal Naval Medical School at Greenwich, England, reported isolation for the first time of the hemolytic streptococcus suspected for some years as the cause of rheumatic fever.

Dr. Alvin Coburn, of Presbyterian Hospital here, said he had virtually eliminated recurrence of rheumatic attacks in 184 child patients by the use of sulfanilamide.

An easy method of making unlimited quantities of anti-lymph vaccine, a discovery which may help

save many lives in the event of an epidemic in war-torn areas, was announced by Dr. Hans Zinner, of Harvard, and Miss Florence Fitzpatrick, of Boston.

They said they had developed a means of growing the typhus virus on agar, a gelatine made from seaweed. The vaccine is made by killing the virus with carbolic acid.

Changes in schedule were made today at the conference so delegates from France and Britain might deliver their papers immediately and be free to depart for Europe.

Wagner, Straus, Mayor Confer On Housing

While Nazi airmen were destroying homes and cities of Polish people with aerial bombs, yesterday Senator Robert F. Wagner and U. S. Housing Director Nathan Straus conferred with Mayor La Guardia at his World's Fair City Hall on plans for extending a low rent slum clearance program in New York City.

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In Safe Port



TAKING REFUGE FROM THE WAR—The French liner Normandie, left, and the British liner Queen Mary, center, are tied up in the Hudson river. The Italian liner Roma is the small ship at right.

Labor Day in New Haven Is Giant Affair

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5.—Organized labor, fortified and reinforced by one of the most active Labor Day programs ever held in this city, is preparing for an active fall campaign which it is believed will lead to an unusually active organizing drive.

Several months of hard work came to a climax on Labor Day, when some 5,000 A.F.L. members marched in the city's first Labor Day parade in a quarter of a century, a parade which was witnessed by 25,000 people with the spectators particularly numerous in the working class districts.

The parade was held in honor of the New Haven Central Labor Council's fiftieth anniversary and was joined by unions from every industrial center in the state.

Of especial interest to the spectators were the placards which practically every New Haven local carried. Most frequently seen were such slogans as "Labor Wants a Third Term for F.D.R.," "Labor Unity Will Help the Community," "Political Freedom Plus Economic Freedom Equal Democracy," "Anti-Semites Are Enemies of Labor and Democracy," and "Hands Off the Wagner Act—No Crippling Amendments."

Leading city officials, and state labor department heads saw the parade from the official reviewing stand in front of city hall.

STATE OFFICIALS MARCH
The executive board of the Connecticut Federation of Labor also marched in the parade. The state organization has always felt that the New Haven C.L.U. was a bit too liberal and aggressive, but the magnitude of the anniversary celebration and the progress made here by the A.F.L. in the past two years made it impossible for the state officers to stay away.

One of the important aspects of the day's events was the forwarding of the candidacy of Joseph M. Toner for the Democratic nomination for governor of Connecticut. Toner, former state labor commissioner and now a leading member of the U. S. Department of Labor, was labor's candidate for lieutenant-governor in the last election. "Old Guard" Democratic leaders turned down Toner's candidacy, and the reactionary Ray-

Shoe Union To Install New Officers

Joint Council Officers
to Take Part in
Ceremony

Joint Council No. 13, United Shoe Workers of America, C. I. O., of New York, is holding a general installation meeting, Thursday, Sept. 7, 6:30 P.M., at Arcadia Hall, 618 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Candidates who have been elected for manager and secretary-treasurer, and also the Joint Council delegates, will be installed. The union is calling upon its entire membership to attend the rally and hear a final report on the general results of the election.

Frank McGrath, general organizer, and James J. Mitchell, general secretary-treasurer, of the national organization will appear at this meeting and participate in the installation of officers.

Mr. I. Rosenberg, Manager of the Joint Council, stated that on the day following the installation, Friday, Sept. 8, the new Joint Council will immediately organize itself for the business it has on hand, and make preparations for negotiations with the manufacturers for new agreements.

U-BOAT MENACE TIES LINERS TO NEW YORK PIERS

Steamship Companies of Belligerents Cancel
Sailings; Vessels Idle at Docks; Nieuw
Amsterdam Has Flags Painted on Side

War has spread confusion up and down New York's many waterfronts and has played general havoc with all shipping schedules as vessels of belligerent national already in port cancelled all sailings and those at sea banketed themselves in silence and made their whereabouts a deep mystery.

At the foot of West Fifth Street three of the world's largest ocean liners, held indefinitely at their docks while the Atlantic became a huge hunting ground for prizes of war.

Tied up almost side by side are the Italian SS Roma, the Cunard White Star Queen Mary and the French liner Normandie.

Plastered over the pier entrances are huge signs: "Positively no visitors allowed on ship or pier," and outside a corps of policemen have marked off a 100-foot deadline beyond which stands a large crowd of curiosity-seekers who stare at the vessels or try to maneuver themselves into position for picture-taking.

NAZI SAILINGS SUSPENDED

At the offices of the North German Lloyd Lines on Fifth Avenue, attendants apologetically announce that all the line's shipping has been indefinitely suspended. For all other questions they have one answer: "I don't know." Asked about the Bremen's probable whereabouts, they simply shrug and say, "Well, she's not captured yet."

In the offices of the Cunard White Star Line there is no word whatsoever concerning the Aquitania and the Mauretania. The Queen Mary will remain here "until further orders."

The Georgic and the Samaria sailed from New York last Friday, and the Van Dyke and Arandora Star are at sea bound for this port, but beyond these no one knows anything about future movements of the line's ships.

In the offices of the Polish Gdynia-American Line the staff was joyous about the safe arrival yesterday morning of the Batori. She will remain at her Hoboken dock indefinitely.

She is the first Polish ship to arrive here since the outbreak of war. All other Polish ships are reported safe either in neutral or allied ports, and for the time being all the line's shipping is suspended.

Although officers of the line

declared that the Batori will be held here, her master, Captain Eustacy Borkowski stamped across his bridge and swore that he would not only take his ship safely home but would "ram down every submarine that tries to stop me."

The President Roosevelt of the United States Lines arrived in port yesterday with 539 passengers, nearly all Americans glad to get home.

The Nieuw Amsterdam, newest and finest ship of the Holland-American line, delayed her sailing several hours yesterday while workmen hastily painted her name on her sides in huge six-foot letters, and painted huge Dutch flags on the boat deck for planes to see.

Anti-Syphilis Committee Spurs Fight on Disease

Paul V. McNutt, Robert L. Ripley, Cornelia Otis Skinner and Dr. James Rowland Angell are among new members of the National Anti-Syphilis Committee announced today by Dr. Walter Clarke, executive director of the American Social Hygiene Association.

National and state anti-syphilis committees are extending the campaign against venereal disease and are sponsoring the association's "eight-point program on 48 fronts" for which \$287,968 has been contributed during the last two years.

City Housing Authority Moves to East 42nd St.

The New York City Housing Authority moved its executive offices to 122 E. 42nd St., September 1, it was announced yesterday. The Application Office, where applications for apartments should be mailed, will remain at 227 W. 17th St.

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Browder Exposes Smear Roosevelt Plot Before Dies

Committee Gags Communist Leader's Stand on Non-Aggression Pact—Dies Shows Effects of Trotskyite Coaching

(Continued from Page 1)

come a party to the smear-Roosevelt move.

"Is it true," Rep. Casey asked, "that a substantial offer was made you by some individual for the Communist to withdraw its candidate in favor of some other candidate?"

"That's correct," Browder replied. "The gentleman who conceived the idea thought because of the relative unpopularity of the Communist Party candidate that this act might detract from the vote of the popular candidate, Roosevelt."

Representative Joe Starnes, reactionary Democrat from Alabama, interrupted. "How did you meet this person?" he asked.

TRIED TO RAISE ANTE
"He came to my office," Browder said. He named the initial bribe offer made by a man who identified himself as "Mr. Davidson" as \$100,000.

"When I reacted coldly to the proposal," Browder said, "he tried to warm me up by raising the ante to \$250,000."

Browder said that he told the Republican intermediary frankly that there was little likelihood that such a deal could be consummated, but that he did not flatly reject the offer in the hope of learning more about the man's connections.

With this in view, Browder said, he introduced "Mr. Davidson" to a Canadian banker to whom he was to give the evidence that the offer was serious. Browder offered to reveal the name of this man to the committee privately.

"At the same time," he said, he immediately made attempts to contact progressive Democratic Party circles to inform them of the political plot. Dies, who used his committee in 1938 as a platform for every variety of attacks upon the New Deal, immediately inquired how Browder attempted to contact the Democratic National Committee.

"First through Heywood Brown," Browder said. "I don't know how far he carried it." The information, however, was later conveyed by I. F. Stone, then a member of the New York Post Editorial staff.

During all this testimony the committee members looked on with an air of mystery so that the name of the political party in whose interest "Mr. Davidson" was acting had not been revealed. The committee was obviously hastening this damaging testimony against the reactionaries to a close when Rep. Starnes asked:

ALL REPUBLICANS

"Did you have any indication of the political affiliations of the group he represented?"

"They were all Republicans, of course," Browder said. The Republicans on the committee could not cloak their discomfort as an explosion of laughter shook the chamber.

Throughout the hearing, although the atmosphere varied from that of a lecture room to light comedy, the committee did not hesitate to continue its efforts to smear the New Deal, a central purpose of its entire proceedings.

Evidence of the Trotskyite coaching of the committee came when the committee's interest suddenly became centered upon what counsel Whitley called the "party line."

Representative Starnes, who once made the headlines by enquiring if Shakespeare's contemporary, Christopher Marlowe, was a member of the Communist Party, fired the first shot.

"How do you distinguish between a Trotskyite and a Stalinist?" he asked.

"Well we can almost smell the difference," Browder replied. "Chuckles of laughter spread in the audience."

"Can you smell the difference between members of other political parties?" Starnes pressed.

"No," said Browder, "we can't always smell the difference between Republicans and certain Democrats."

Some committee members smiled as the hearing room rocked with loud guffaws.

Mr. Starnes was not satisfied. "I still don't get the distinction," he said.

BROWDER EXPLAINS PARTY ROLE

Browder patiently explained the role of Trotskyites, giving their revolting attacks against WPA as an example, explaining that Communists "have always supported every honest attempt to improve the condition of the unemployed."

At this committee chairman Martin L. Dies suddenly appeared to become gravely concerned lest the "purpose of Communism" suffer if the Party supported measures which would lessen human misery. How,

Mr. Dies wanted to know, did Browder propose to bring about the "chaos which comes before revolution?"

Again, patiently and with good humor, Browder explained that the Party is a factor against chaos and violence, that chaos and violence are the things fascism feeds on.

"But," interrupted Representative Starnes, "wasn't force used to establish Communism in Russia?"

"Yes," said Browder, "in the same sense that it was used to establish democracy in America."

Committee counsel Whitley led the bewildered committeemen through a maze of names of organizations and individuals, again attempting by innuendo to discredit progressive movements and the New Deal.

He asked about alleged "Communist control" of such organizations as the American League for Peace and Democracy, the American Youth Congress, the National Negro Congress, the International Labor Defense and the International Workers Order.

In each case Browder denied the insinuation of "Communist control" and in each case he expressed the cordial interest of the Communist Party in the work of these progressive organizations.

Rep. Mason injected the same of Archibald MacLeish, progressive poet and journalist recently appointed librarian of Congress by President Roosevelt.

GAGGED ON PACT EXPLANATION

Browder replied that Mr. MacLeish had merely introduced him for a scheduled speech at a meeting of the American Writers Congress at a time when Mr. MacLeish was acting as chairman.

But it was on the question of Soviet German non-aggression pact that the hearing proved clearly disappointing to the audience whose eagerness was apparent each time the subject arose.

Once early in the hearing Rep. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey referred to it, but at Browder's readiness to develop the topic, the line of questioning was suddenly switched by Dies.

At the close it came up again briefly when Dies said:

"Many people who support your party did so because they saw in it a means to combat fascism."

"That is undoubtedly true," Browder said.

"Doesn't it become difficult," Rep. Voorhies interjected, "now that the Soviet has signed the pact with Germany?"

"On the contrary," Browder said, "the committee obviously sought to dodge Browder's declaration. Dies said it was nearly time for adjournment."

"I'd like to go into that," Browder said. And when it was apparent that this was not what the committee wanted, as a parting shot he said: "I want to discuss that question in the light of American national interests."

Throughout the hearing, despite its polite and informal tone, one could sense a trace of discomfort on the part of the committee occasioned by Browder's voluntary appearance. This was heightened throughout by the easy calmness of the witness equipped with the confidence that comes from the correctness of his party's position.

The hearing will continue tomorrow.

Navy Dept. to Re-Commission Idle Destroyers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UP).—Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison disclosed today that the United States planned to re-commission 116 destroyers now idle in navy yards at Philadelphia and San Diego.

Edison said the navy needed them for patrol work and to enforce the neutrality law as it affected marine transportation and shipping. The destroyers will be commissioned as they are needed, he said.

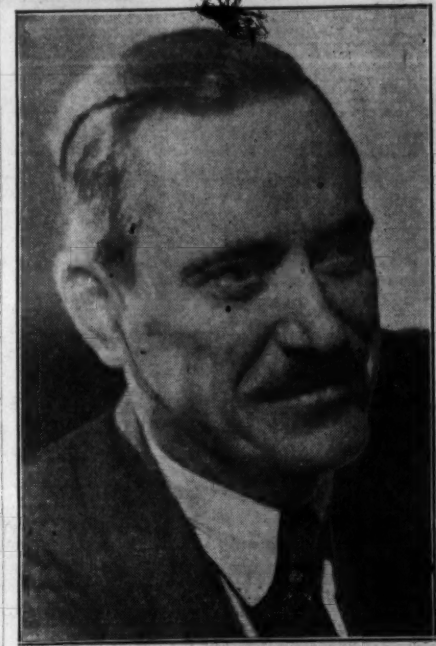
Edison said six destroyers docked at Philadelphia were made seaworthy within thirty days. Pitting up of some of the others will require several months.

Won't Renew German Treaty Says Turkey

LONDON, Sept. 5 (UP).—The government tonight announced a report from Ankara that the German-Turkish commercial treaty which expired on Aug. 31 will not be renewed.

The report was regarded as further strengthening Turkey's announced strict adherence to mutual defense agreement with Great Britain and France.

AT 20th C. P. ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN CHICAGO



Left, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party. Right, first row, James W. Ford, William Z. Foster, Mother Bloor, behind them, Pat Cuth and Charles Krumboltz. Below a view of the crowd of 20,000 at the Chicago Stadium Friday night.



Sea War Bonus Agreed To 'In Principle'

Steamship operators agreed "in principle" to the demand of the National Maritime Union for \$250 monthly war risk compensation yesterday but balked at the amount.

At the close of a three-hour conference in the offices of the American Merchant Marine Institute, union and operator representatives said that "some progress" was being made but that the amount of compensation had not been agreed to.

In addition to negotiators, observers from the crew of the President Roosevelt were present. The ship is preparing to sail for Europe today and the crew wanted to get the compensation question settled before leaving.

Representing the seamen were Joseph Curran, NMMU President, Howard McKenzie, NMMU Port Committee Chairman, Walter Fisher, of the Marine Federation of the Pacific, and Roy Pyle and Wayne Pachal, of the American Communications Association.

The union last week presented four demands to the operators. They were:

1. \$25,000 life and disability insurance for seamen compelled to enter dangerous waters;
2. \$250 monthly war risk compensation for each seaman compelled to enter such waters;
3. An increase of 40 per cent in the manning crew on vessels entering war zones; and
4. In case a ship is interned, wages to be continued for period of internment.

The operators have agreed to the first point, again "in principle" but the mechanics of the insurance have to be worked out.



Brenda Marshall's costume is a collarless reefer of diege tweed, with gored skirt for fullness below the waist.

U. S. Selling Allies 100 Planes Each Week

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Sept. 5 (UP).—Southern California airplane factories have been shipping an average of 100 aircraft a week to Great Britain and France, a survey revealed today.

Sunday the freighter Wyoming sailed from Los Angeles Harbor with 23 bombers and 700 tons of chemicals and copper. On the same day the British freighter Pacific Reliance, of the Furness-Pacific Line sailed with ten bombers and eight training planes.

Earlier the Indian Prince of the Furness-Pacific Line departed with 35 bombers.

Two Canadian destroyers fueled here Saturday and it was presumed they waited at sea to convoy the Wyoming.

Warsaw Is Evacuating, Army Fights Bitterly

(Continued from Page 1)

the second raid of the day. Since then there have been no further raids, although planes were visible high overhead once or twice later.

Trucks and Embassy cars with huge flags attached to their roofs stood in the courtyards of the government ministries, but there was little to suggest that evacuation was going on.

POLISH ARMY CARRIES ON

The United Press was told that the Polish army remains virtually intact and determined to carry on resistance, possibly retreating to a line behind the Vistula to the East or perhaps massing before the river.

The Polish army cannot be regarded as any stretch of the imagination as a beaten one, but it is bending before the overwhelming weight of Nazi artillery, tanks and airplanes.

According to Polish reports the Nazi drives are being spearheaded toward Warsaw in crushing blows. These blows are being led by Nazi tanks in squadrons of 120, 240 and sometimes even 450 smashing along in formation.

The British Embassy also joined the evacuation, departing for an undisclosed destination.

The U. S. Embassy was in charge of Longworth Harrison, Secretary, who remained behind with Major Colburn, Military Attache.

The people of Warsaw, victims of constant air bombings by Nazi

planes sweeping upon them in flights of 10 and 15, fled South and East from the city by every conceivable means of conveyance.

There was no panic in their flight.

The full flight from Warsaw was not yet underway, however, because no general evacuation order has been issued by the government.

RICH LEAVE WARSAW

But best-informed persons and those of the upper ranks were leaving.

At 8:45 A.M. today the Nazis resumed their air raiding, following the first attack with a second 25 minutes later in which 11 Heinkel bombers flying high—about 15,000 feet—bombed the same suburbs subjected to two furious raids Monday.

Accurate Polish anti-aircraft gunners forced the Nazi aviators to stay up nearly three miles. But when they were bombing the Nazis came down to within 500 feet of their targets.

This dive-bombing menaced government buildings and other vital spots in the city and was believed to have inspired the plan for removal of the government.

Two fires set by incendiary bombs in two heavy air raids late Monday burned all night in the suburbs. Firemen worked alongside rescue crews digging for dead and injured.

Four workers' apartment buildings were struck and set on fire and many tenants killed Monday night.

(The Polish Telegraph Agency reported in Paris that Nazi bombers had attacked and partially destroyed a Red Cross train near Szydlowicz, Poland, at 9 A.M. Tuesday.)

Other cities and towns were reported to have been bombed throughout Poland.

Nazis Claim Big Gains in Polish Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

Katowice and the neighboring town of Nowy Chorzow, placing the entire Silesian industrial ring in German hands and bringing Nazi forces close to the large city of Cracow.

3. A swift advance from the captured Polish "Holy City" of Cieszyn to Silesia along the railroad line past Wielun and Schildberg toward Sieradz, which protects Lodz.

4. A crossing of the Vistula River South of Kulin (Chelmno) in the middle of the Corridor between Graudenz and Bydgoszcz.

5. Announcement that Polish armies are falling back from Cracow, 45 miles inland from Katowice.

6. Announcement that Polish cavalry had been repulsed near Treuburg along the Polish-East Prussian border.

In the north it appeared that the Nazi forces striking down from Graudenz, Mlava and Brzdzisz were spreading out fanwise in preparation for a full-force offensive against Warsaw's outer defenses along the Bug River, guardian of the capital on the north.

It was assumed that enormous numbers of Polish troops were massed behind the Bug River, awaiting a finish struggle.

The southern Nazi army in Poland appeared from disparties to be fighting fiercely, 70 miles from Warsaw along the Warsaw to Cieszynowice railroad near Kamienna (Kamienka) directly south of Warsaw.

The offensive against Cracow was spread out along a front nearly 80 miles long, stretching from south of Cieszynowice across to Lissa, 35 miles southwest of Posen.

Manhattan Review

By Israel Antler
New York County Communist Candidate for City Council

In only one country in the world is anti-Semitism a crime. The Jewish Daily Forward, which pretends to defend the interests of the Jewish people, is carrying on a campaign of vilification against the Soviet Union, the center of the world-wide fight against anti-Semitism. Betraying every interest of the Jews, the Forward is publishing the vilest slanders and distortions in relation to the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact and its effect on the Jewish people. The Forward has even the unmitigated gall to suggest that the Soviet Union is responsible for the war against Poland.

In their unreasoning hatred for the land of Socialism, the editors of the Forward are not only willing to let all self-evident facts go by the board, but they are quite willing to sacrifice the Jewish people in order to distort the peace policy of the Soviet Union.

Manhattan has a large Jewish community. A united Jewish people, bound together on the basis of intelligent self-interest, can add tremendous weight to the progressive forces in the coming municipal elections. Reactionaries everywhere are trying to split the Jewish people by turning them against a policy that has dealt a heavy blow to Hitler Germany.

Is it really hard for the editors of the Forward to understand that a pact which has shattered the fascist axis is a stroke against the anti-Semites abroad and in this country? Is it beyond their comprehension that a pact which destroys the ideological basis of Hitler's campaign against "Jewish Bolshevism" weakens his hold on the German people and makes the fight against anti-Semitism that much easier?

The pact clearly revealed this to the people of England and France and aroused them to the point where they forced their governments to fulfill their pledges to Poland. Would the editors of the Forward suggest that the Chamberlain who tricked the Jewish people in Palestine and sold out the Czechoslovakian people is now defending Poland and its three million Jews out of the goodness of his heart? We are confident that the Jews of Manhattan will understand what effect the pact has had on their interests and will rally to the support of the Soviet Union and its peace policy.

AsBronxites See It

By Isidore Begun
Bronx County Communist Candidate for City Council

The speech of Comrade Browder to the National Committee meeting, printed in Monday's Daily Worker, gives us Bronx Communists and all the progressives in our community the key to success in the coming Councilmanic elections. I urge all my readers, non-Communists as well as Communists, to study it carefully and spread its message throughout the Bronx.

Doing this is not only important for success in 1939. We all know that the road to a people's victory in 1940 must be guaranteed at the polls in 1939.

I, together with the rest of you, have as the uppermost thought in my mind: "What must America do to stay out of war and what can our country do to halt it and achieve peace?" More than ever must we see that through this year's elections we can help throw the weight of our will behind a correct peace policy.

"We've got to guarantee that every legislative body in our country, and especially our City Council, the City Council of the largest city of our nation, is filled with men that will back and fight for such a policy. We've got to have local bodies that will help unite our whole nation as one on the side of peace."

In our community there are many who are especially affected by the present war. I speak of the Polish people, the thousands of Polish Jews, the German people—fearing for their relatives and in the old country. Surely these people can become a powerful force for America's and world peace at this moment.

They can be won for the Communist and other labor and progressive candidates in larger numbers than ever before.



In Beloved Memory of
Our Dear Husband, Father
and Comrade
Louis Smolin
Who Died Sept. 6, 1938

SOVIET PAVILION DRAWS RECORD CROWDS; VISITORS DEEPLY MOVED

All Walks of Life Visit Structure; Are Loud in Praise

By Eugene Gordon

Nearly half a million persons thronged the grounds of the World's Fair last Sunday and practically all of them passed through the Soviet pavilion.

This is the unanimous opinion of some 15 different employees of the pavilion, stationed at various places in that huge structure.

"The place was so jammed with humanity," a member of the pavilion staff said, "that they were pressed against the wall on each side of this big hall."

He was referring to that broad sweep of exhibition space given over to farming in the USSR.

"It was impossible to just walk along," a member of the press department said. "You got caught in the crowd and you kept going with it, whether you wanted to or not."

"Most of the time during the evening," a guide said, "every seat in the amphitheatre was taken, while hundreds of people stood." They were looking at the news movies of the Soviet Union—movies of sports, collective farms, hospitals, talented child musicians, the Red Army Song and Dance Ensemble.

The only reason why there have not been such large crowds at the Soviet pavilion previously is that there had never before been so large a mass of people at the Fair. Everybody agreed that "if they come to the Fair they will come to the Soviet pavilion."

GUIDES TELL ANECDOTES

Pavilion employees have collected a rich store of tales and anecdotes about the visitors—the questions asked, the comments made, attempts in rare instances to bait or befuddle the Soviet guides. The comments written in the two guest books in the Hall of Literature, Science and the Press form a story in themselves. It may be surprising but it is true that the overwhelming ma-

jority of the visitors seem not to need to ask questions, as their comments, overheard by employees, show. They go through without asking anybody anything, but reading every inscription, every bit of information, every slogan, every list of comparative figures; and then they comment. And their comments show that what they have seen and read during the course of their excursion has equipped them to speak sensibly about the Soviet Union.

"Of course," an employee said, "there are some unfriendly visitors, but by far the vast majority are not only friendly but enthusiastically so."

Monday afternoon I trailed several persons through the pavilion from the moment they entered to the time they got out. I listened to all their comments and observed their reaction to what they saw.

TWO VETS GET MIXED UP

Two fellows wearing caps of the Veterans of Foreign Wars said nothing until they reached the model of the Palace of the Soviets. They stopped and gaped. One of them said: "You know who did all these things they're bragging about?"

"No; who?" said the other. "Why, American engineers. We," he said proudly, "built this thing." He was referring to the Palace of the Soviets, which is not yet built but is in the early stages of construction in Moscow.

Then they went around to the front of the model and saw the inscription. They read it through slowly—that this will be the tallest building in the world, that it was designed by Soviet architects, and so on. The two buddies looked at each other but said nothing more.

A prosperous looking, middle-aged man came up to a guide and asked whether "you've got electricity in Moscow." The guide assured him that "we've got plenty—and not only in Moscow."

A WORKER GETS A WORD IN

A worker visitor, not connected with the pavilion told this one. He followed two "swell looking

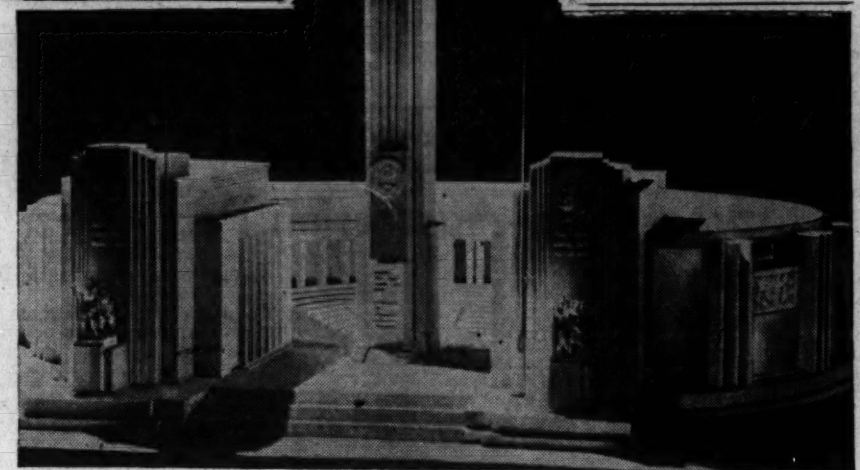
more exasperated at the repeated remark, "It's nothing but propaganda."

Finally they reached the two Soviet-made touring cars. "Oh, look at this!" one of the women almost shrieked. "They make cars in the Soviet Union."

The worker stepped up close. "That's not a car," he said. "That's propaganda."

Guides said that very few questions are now being asked about the Soviet-German pact of non-aggression. During the first few days after its announcement, however, all the employees were being bombarded with such questions. Today, she said, questions concerning the pact indicate that the people understand it and simply want their own convictions confirmed.

Some of the visitors refuse to believe that the guides come from



The Pavilion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the New York World's Fair.

coming every moment more and the Soviet Union. One woman insisted that they are American college graduates, most of them from "right here in Manhattan."

NEGROES ASK VITAL QUESTIONS

"Do you want to know who ask the most sensible questions?" an

employee said. "The Negro people. They want to know how the state farm differs from the collective farm, whether everybody has the right to vote, the meaning of the term 'work day.'" The Negro women ask questions about the maternity hospitals, whether the workers have to pay doctors'

A Negro miner, speaking with emotion, told of how he lived in West Virginia. Speaking of Stakhanovism—the Socialist method of increasing production through a scientific division of labor, with each man's mastering his own job—the Negro miner said that where he comes from it was out of the question for one man to teach a fellow worker how to increase his output. "It would be cutting your own throat," he declared.

Movies of the Soviet Union were being shown in the amphitheatre of the pavilion. There was a sudden outburst of applause. Looking up quickly, I saw that the members of the Soviet Government, including Stalin, had just been flashed on.

The visitors' books are worthy of study. All kinds of people, including royalty, sign it. Here the people express a variety of

opinion. "They're ahead of us," writes one. "Magnificent—words can't describe it," writes another. "Most beautiful exhibit at the Fair" is repeated time after time. "Oh, boy! What progress. I wish I was there," writes "An All-American."

Kansas Teacher Witnessed Nazi Athenia Horror

Saw Nazi Submarine and Deliberate Shellfire After Torpedo

The following eyewitness account of the Athenia's sinking was written for the United Press by Miss Irene De Mun of 1516 Boswell Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, after her arrival at Glasgow.

By Irene De Mun
Written for the United Press
GLASGOW, Sept. 5 (UP).—I am a teacher at Kansas State College. This was my first trip to Europe. With a group of friends I toured France and England.

I was seasick aboard the Athenia from the very first day. We were happy, however, to be on our way home on the beautiful liner.

My seasickness helped save my life as I was lying down in my cabin when the submarine released its torpedo.

When the torpedo hit the Athenia, I heard the most terrible dull sound. The lights went out. Luckily, I had a flashlight which I had bought in London. It proved invaluable during those dreadful moments.

Sharing my cabin was a very young German Jewish girl, a refugee from Frankfurt. There were a number of German refugees on board. My companion became hysterical. I managed to quiet her enough to slip on my coat and shoes. I then grabbed her by the arm and rushed on deck.

What little confusion I saw was made by a group of Polish refugees who did not speak English.

They were forming queues when we arrived and everything was being handled very efficiently. I shall never forget the scenes when mothers and children became separated.

I was on deck before the second explosion occurred and saw the periscope of the submarine. A short while later a terrific amount of smoke and water arose from the submarine.

Our lifeboat was crammed. We had only three men in it so the women took turns at the oars. The sea was relatively calm and not too cold.

In the morning a destroyer picked us up. I cannot express sufficiently my appreciation for the British navy. The British sailors, fed, washed and comforted us. The sailors took off their coats and sweaters to give them to us.

It was a horrifying experience. I don't want to be taken for a heroine. Hundreds of other women aboard the Athenia acted similarly or did even more.

My one desire now is to get home and to college as soon as possible.

Danes Seek Identity of Mystery Bomber

ESBJERG, Denmark, Sept. 5 (UP).—A government commission came here today to investigate yesterday's bombing by an unidentified airplane in which two citizens of this neutral country were killed and at least ten injured.

Observers said it was miraculous that so few were killed when the plane, flying at great height, sent four bombs crashing down on this seaport town on the North Sea coast, about 45 miles from the German border.

The only shot to make a direct hit smashed into a multiple-dwelling structure of 12 flats, destroying the building.

The report on the investigation will be issued at Copenhagen, the capital.

Siamese Agree, Release Chinese Under Arrest

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
CHUNKING, Sept. 5.—The Siamese government has agreed to release Chinese citizens recently placed under arrest. It was announced today.

WAR PROFITEERING BEGINS - CURB THE MONOPOLISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

for that. The packing and canning stocks are rising—you will pay for that in your groceries and meat shops.

U. S. CURB NEEDED

The President's warning against profiteering has been timely. The war boom in Wall Street requires that action be taken without delay.

The new War Resources Board, appointed by the President, is surveying the country's industries, prices, raw materials, and general problems of distribution. Thus far, however, only the agents or friends of Big Business are represented. How can we be sure that they will take any action to protect America from the scheme of Wall Street monopoly to soak the people? All signs point the other way. Too many of the present War Board members are linked with the Monopolists directly and they will naturally look upon the Stock Market grabbings as "na-

Sunk by Nazi U-Boat



BRITISH LINER ATHENIA, with 1,400 aboard, torpedoed and sunk by a Nazi submarine 200 miles west of Scotland. Ship carried more than 300 Americans.

Athenia Survivors Tell of Submarine Torpedo Attack

257 Still Missing; U-Boat Rose and Fired Two Shells at Sinking Ship, Passengers Say; Landed at Galway and Glasgow

LONDON, Sept. 5 (UP).—Survivors of the war's first non-combatant sea disaster said tonight that a submarine, after torpedoing the British passenger liner Athenia, shelled the sinking vessel as its passengers were scrambling into lifeboats. The British have accused Nazi Germany of the torpedoing.

It was estimated that 90 persons perished out of the 1,400 passengers and crew aboard the Montreal-bound liner. The others were picked up by British destroyers, two Scandinavian vessels and an American cargo ship.

A torpedo rammed through the Athenia's port hull and exploded the boiler room, killing most of those who died, survivors said. Others drowned in the rough sea, some of them plucked from the decks by the explosion, some lost in capsized lifeboats. One woman leaped screaming into the sea when she realized her baby was dead.

The submarine struck without warning, the rescued said, and was seen clearly by many. After they had taken to lifeboats, they said, they heard it roaring beneath them. One passenger said a British destroyer appeared to be chasing the submarine the morning after the disaster.

The latest check-up on survivors tonight showed about 900 accounted for, with reports of more rescued anticipated. American officials estimated that 200 Americans had been landed at Galway and 100 at Glasgow, accounting for most of the 311 Americans believed aboard. U. S. Consul General Leslie Davis said 500 survivors were landed at Glasgow, of whom 100 were Americans. He said only one American was gravely injured among those taken to Greenock and Glasgow.

Estimates of those arriving at Galway ranged between 380 and 430. Capt. James Cook of the Athenia, one of those landed at Galway, told newspaper men:

"There's no doubt about it. My ship was torpedoed. The torpedo went right through the ship to the engine room and completely wrecked the galley."

"Passengers were at dinner when the torpedo struck the ship and the explosion killed several. The submarine fired its torpedo and rose above the surface. It then fired a shell aimed at destroying our wireless equipment but missed the mark."

"My baby! She leaped into the sea and was drowned. In general, the morale of the surviving passengers was excellent, rescuers said. In turn, passengers praised the treatment they received.

The nationalization of the munitions industries, urged now by the Communists, will protect America's markets from robbery prices and will make sure that the Wall Street clique does not bleed the government or block its national defenses.

Action to regulate the prices of all basic commodities in order to curb the monopolists and profiteers is needed by the country. Replacing the representatives of Wall Street on the War Resources Board with the representatives of the people is a similar and parallel necessity. Profiteering is not merely an act of thievery against the American people. It is at the same time the way in which the monopoly cliques strengthen their economic and political positions against the social and national security of the United States. This fundamental consideration tells us how rapidly and decisively we must meet the speculators in death and defeat them.

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State of Emergency Proclaimed in India

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 5.—The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, proclaimed today a state of grave emergency in India and promulgated the defense ordinance, which gives widest powers to the executive.

French Army 'Contacts' Nazis Along Rhine

(Continued from Page 1)

fortifications—the Maginot line on the French side and the Siegfried line on the German side—extend approximately six miles back from the river on either side.

The armies were operating in this six-mile zone in both directions from the Rhine.

The French and foreign press was forbidden access to the zone of hostilities until the General Staff is established behind the lines, which still were in movement.

Polish official dispatches said that Nazi troops had retreated at several points along the Eastern front and that Polish cavalry, striking through the East Prussian frontier defenses north of Lumsa, had penetrated the region dotted by hundreds of lakes near Johanneburg.

Massive attacks by Nazi troops were reported at five points along the western edge of the Polish Corridor and at Posen between the Baltic and Breslau.

In Upper Silesia the Nazi attack appeared to have been stood off by Polish counter-attacks, while south of Cracow the Poles contended that they had been able to handle the powerful Nazi attack from Slovakia.

Nazi aviation was playing a leading role in all German operations so far disclosed. Reconnaissance planes which successfully crossed the French frontier early today, provoked an air raid alarm in Paris—the first since the late summer of 1919—but not a single enemy plane got near Paris.

In the past 30 hours the Poles reported 31 different towns and villages raided by the Nazi air force. That led to the estimate that Germany was using 1,000 planes on the East front, and that a similar number was massed on the Western front.

Since communications with the front were under military control, official announcements were confined to such generalities as the movement of troops into advance positions and the execution of observation operations.

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President Invokes U. S. Neutrality Act

(Continued from Page 1)

powers against careless attacks on American merchant ships transporting United States citizens home from the trouble area.

He said at his press conference that plans to use naval vessels to convoy the ships to American shores had been abandoned. American diplomats abroad and government officials at home feel that the nationals would be safer in ships flying the stars and stripes, with no attempt made to zigzag the course, to conceal times of departure or to proceed in darkness across the Atlantic, he added.

Thus, the President said, it is all out in the open. And he added emphatically that with the American flag displayed and the stars and stripes painted on the sides of the ships and on their decks, these craft could not be mistaken for warships if potential attackers exercised the slightest care.

Americans returning home on the ships of belligerent powers are entitled to immunity from attack under the London naval treaty to which Germany, Great Britain, France and the United States are signatories.

More than a hundred Americans who were aboard the British liner Athenia when she was sunk off the Irish coast in a reported submarine attack had the right to expect such immunity, he said. He told more than 200 reporters who crowded his office that he had not yet had any official word from ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy in London whether the vessel was torpedoed.

The President said that he had no immediate plans for calling a special session of Congress because of the conflict abroad, and felt that little new legislation is needed except that which hitherto has been in the picture.

During this discussion the President displayed his distaste for the law, referring to it as the so-called neutrality act.

1 Dozen N. Y. Teachers Will Be Tardy

The Board of Education yesterday was informed that a dozen New York City school teachers will not be able to return from abroad in time for the opening of school Monday, because of the war.

School officials indicated there may be more who will be delayed in returning from vacations in foreign countries. Substitutes will fill in for the tardy ones.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UP).—President Roosevelt today inferentially warned warring European

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\$6.00; 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 75
cents.
Manhattan and the Bronx—1 year, \$6.00; 6 months, \$4.25;
3 months, \$2.50; 1 month, 75 cents.
Foreign and Canada—1 year, \$8.00; 6 months, \$5.00.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1939

Tory Blackmail of America In the War Crisis

The Tory press is cautious in its comments on President Roosevelt's radio appeal for national unity. It does not dare to reveal the ruthless battle which it is now planning to wage against the Administration and the popular majority which supports it.

But Walter Lippmann, writing his usual column for the Republican Party organ, the New York Herald Tribune, is not so timid. His column yesterday is a threat, and it is not a veiled threat either. It is the outline of the vindictive and unscrupulous assault which the Wall Street reactionaries are determined to launch simultaneously against the domestic and foreign policy now supported by the popular majority and the Government.

With brazen arrogance, Lippmann demands that Roosevelt step down from the leadership to which the American people overwhelmingly elected him, and "rise to the level of inviting Hoover, Vandenberg, Garner and Taft into his councils."

And as if this were not enough, Lippmann goes farther. He warns the United States Government, headed by its duly elected President, that if Roosevelt refuses to step down and turn the affairs of the nation over to the Hoover-Garner gang, then this Hoover-Garner coalition will enter into political relations with the reactionary cliques in England and Japan for combined struggle against the Government and the people. He makes the astounding statement that if Roosevelt does not call into the White House the Tory crew whom the people decisively rejected in the elections, then "Mr. Roosevelt's personal declarations will not be regarded as authoritative in the outer world."

This is a plain signal to the Chamberlain forces, to Fascism, and to the militarists of Japan, that in their combat against the President's peace policy they will have the cooperation of the Hoover-Garner forces in Congress and in the nation as a whole.

This is not the first time the Tories have pulled this trick. The whole country watched them pull it in the last session of Congress when "Ham" Fish, Senators Reynolds, Nye, Vandenberg, Taft and the rest assured Hitler, Chamberlain and Japan that Roosevelt "does not speak for America."

Having encouraged the aggressors and their Munich accomplices in their drive to war, the Tories are now continuing their policy by preparing to entrap America in imperialist conspiracies for the looting of other countries. The Tories are eager for an imperialist "understanding" with the Japanese war machine in the Far East for joint war against China. The Tories are scheming the destruction of the Mexican popular government, and the looting of South America.

It is on the country's acceptance of their imperialist war program that the Tories demand "unity"; they refuse to accept unity on any other basis than their complete domination of America, within and without. Characteristically, Alfred Landon has just demanded the scrapping of the New Deal as the price of Tory "unity" with the people and the Government.

The nation knows this gang very well. We have watched their attacks on America's social security, their criminal smashing of vital social legislation, the wrecking of WPA projects, the murder of the job-loan program, the widespread sabotage of jobs and recovery. The entrance of this crew into the councils of the nation at this time would be a signal for a wild drive against America's wage envelopes, against the living standards and civil liberties of the entire people. It would menace the social and national security of the United States.

The Lippmann column is an ugly warning that the people must be united around the New Deal and its progressive policies, that America's social and national security demands renewed struggle against the Tory threat to America's national unity.

When Thieves Fall Out

Hell hath no fury like a Munichman scorned.

When the rapacious Nazi war machine plunged into Poland at the incitation of the Anglo-French plotters who had just recently handed Hitler Czechoslovakia at the top of a long list of "appeasements," Mr. Chamberlain became angry because the Soviet Union was not also attacked by Nazi armies.

The Anglo-French Munichmen who turned over the Austrian and Czechoslovak people, bound and gagged, to be tortured by Hitler would, indeed, think little of the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of Poles, if their real Munich objectives could thereby be attained.

For example, read Mr. Chamberlain's

speech broadcast by the British Broadcasting Company to the German people.

The Tory Umbrella Man berates Hitler primarily because the Nazi dictator does not carry out his Munich bargain and make war chiefly against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mr. Chamberlain is violently enraged because Hitler was compelled to sign the non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, a step which for the time being blew sky high the anti-Soviet war plans of all the Munichmen.

Without telling the German people of their joint Munich plot against the U.S.S.R., Mr. Chamberlain has this to say about Hitler:

"He has sworn to you for years he was the mortal enemy of Bolshevism; he is now its ally. Can you wonder his word is for us not worth the paper it is written on? The German-Soviet pact was a cynical volte face designed to shatter the peace front against aggression."

Is this not an admission by Chamberlain that the Nazis are not carrying out the scheme of Munich to attack the U.S.S.R. in payment for the appeasements given to them.

At the same time, we should not overlook the crass hypocrisy of Mr. Chamberlain when he talks about a "peace front," because more than anyone else in the world the Tory Prime Minister was the one who torpedoed a peace front with the U.S.S.R. precisely because he had an anti-Soviet deal with Hitler.

But the most important thing to keep in mind in this hour of mutual recriminations among the Munichmen is that Mr. Chamberlain is looking around—yes, within Germany—for other fascist cliques who may be bribed to go on with an attempted aggression exclusively against the Soviet Union.

But we can tell the chief Tory Munichman, and all who think like him and act with him in the United States, that future efforts to egg fascism on against the U.S.S.R. will prove to be even greater fiascos than Mr. Chamberlain's most recent tragic conspiracy.

Symbol of the French Communist Party

Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the great French Communist Party, has presented himself for military service with the army of France.

This, perhaps more than anything else, symbolizes the magnificent role of the French Communist Party in fighting the enemies of the French Republic. It has been the sword and shield of the French people uniting them against Hitler and his Cagoulard and de la Rocque agents. It has fought uncompromisingly against the shameless treachery of Munich and against the agents of fascism in the Daladier-Bonnet government. It sounded the alarm to the French people, warning them that the road of "appeasement" was the road to fascist aggression against France.

Now that Munich has led to war, Thorez, the Communist leader beloved of the French people, offers his life to defend the national security of France.

In the same vein is the action of the International Brigade volunteers who have asked to fight in the French army for the independence of Poland. These heroes of Spanish democracy have asked only one condition. In their own words, they said: "We only ask one advantage—to be in the first ranks."

The truly patriotic action of Thorez proves once more that the slanders and attacks hurled against the French Communist Party, were only because that Party is the best defender of the French people.

LABOR'S ROLE IN SAFEGUARDING AMERICA

Labor's role in the affairs of American life was amply demonstrated in a series of addresses this Labor Day.

President Roosevelt correctly emphasized the joint interest between labor and the entire American people by linking his Labor Day message with an appeal to the nation. He urged that "nothing may transpire to interrupt our progress towards the goal of peace, good will and national well-being."

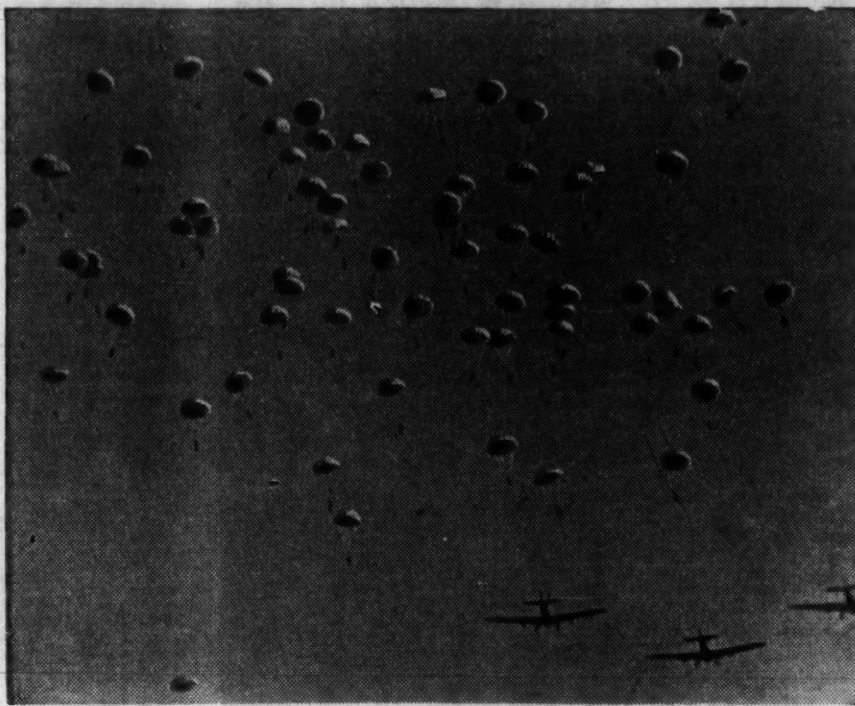
John L. Lewis struck the keynote in pointing out that "organized labor is the most important bulwark of democracy." In stressing the need for security and equal opportunity for the American people, he correctly pointed out that "laboring people; professional people, farmers have broad common interests that transcend any differences."

William Green said something about the need for security, and the need for jobs. But unfortunately it is Green's reactionary policies which have helped to forge the chain of unemployment and insecurity which the Tories have tightened around labor's neck.

Green's Labor Day speech itself expressed the policies which serve the anti-labor Tories and which serve to maintain and even extend the split in the labor movement. Secretary of Labor Perkins was absolutely right when she asserted in her Labor Day message that the division in labor's ranks was "distinctly to the disadvantage of the great body of wage earners and to the public at large."

In his Ogden, Utah, address Lewis once more made a contribution to the country by

From 'Soviet Aviation Day,' August 18



The day's program closed with a mass parachute jump: From three 4-engined planes 75 young men and women factory workers, who have become parachute jumpers in their spare time, simultaneously leaped.

Resolutions of Communist Party Units Greet Non-Aggression Pact

PACT GREW OUT OF SOVIET PEACE POLICY

The Lake County Clarion, publication of the Communist Party of Lake County, Indiana, in its latest issue which came off the press today, carries a report of a resolution supporting the Soviet peace policy, passed at a meeting called by the Communist Party of Gary. The resolution, adopted unanimously, is as follows:

"We, Party and non-Party workers, representing several nationalities of the Gary population, assembled at an open meeting of the Communist Party of Gary, Indiana, on Aug. 29, 1939, after hearing an analysis of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact and after a thorough discussion on all phases of the pact, do hereby reaffirm our faith and confidence in the Soviet Union as the leader of the world working class, and enthusiastically hail this diplomatic act of the U.S.S.R. as a blow against the Munich appeasers and the aggressor nations. We hail the U.S.S.R.'s action as a logical continuation of the constructive and consistent peace policy of the country of socialism."

"We pledge to acquaint our friends and fellow workers with the real truth of the Soviet peace moves, as our small contribution to counteract the slanderous propaganda lying campaign of the anti-Soviet forces, expressed over the radio and in the press, and by the mealy-mouthed renegade stooges of reaction, the Trotskyites and Lovestonites."

CRACKED AXIS, HELPED U.S.

The following was passed unanimously at a meeting of 65 Twin City branch officers:

We, the Twin City branch officers of the Communist Party meeting to discuss the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, greet with enthusiasm the signing of the Soviet-German pact as a great step forward in the interest of peace. The Soviet non-aggression pact has greatly contributed to the national security of the United States.

We declare that the signing of the pact has cracked the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis wide open. It has embarrassed Mussolini. It has weakened Japanese imperialism and strengthened the Chinese people, thus contributing also to the national security of the United States.

By such action the Soviet Union has greatly increased the prospect for peace, throwing its moral and diplomatic strength behind the peace forces of the world.

We emphasize the need for the development of an international policy by the United States that will make

possible the participation of this country in a genuine world movement for peace.

A public meeting on the Soviet-German non-aggression pact and the present European situation will be held under the auspices of the C.P., on Friday, Sept. 8, at 8 P.M., at the Seventh Street Hall, 19 South 7th Street. Admission to this meeting is free and the main speaker will be Carl Winter, State Secretary of the Communist Party.

SHOP GROUP HAILS PACT— SENDS \$20 TO FUND DRIVE

Shop nucleus 8, Section 70 wholeheartedly endorses Soviet Union's action of signing a non-aggression pact with Germany. The enemies of the Soviet Union, the Munichers, the reactionary press and weak-kneed liberals were shocked, but the peoples of the world will greet their mighty move for peace which cracked the fascist axis, isolated Japanese imperialism and exposed the weakness of Nazism.

We appreciate the clear stand of our Party and our Daily Worker and we send our first contribution of \$20 to the Party fund in order to make it possible to bring forward the truth to the American people.

SHOWS COMMON AIM OF AMERICA, U.S.S.R.

After hearing the report of Sam Adams Darcy, State Secretary of the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania, on the international situation, 3,000 people assembled at Town Hall, 150 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, unanimously voted to send you the following resolution:

"Congratulations to you, Earl Browder and William Z. Foster, and the National Committee under your leadership, on your stalwartness under unprecedented abuse and slander in bringing to the American people the truth regarding the great blow for peace struck by the Soviet Union in the present application of its peace policy. The positive result of the non-aggression pact for the peace of the American people demonstrated that the United States and the Soviet Union have common aims and interests."

STRENGTHENS U.S. IN FAR EAST

Party members and friends in Charleston, West Virginia, after hearing a report by State Organizer John Lautner, express their hearty agreement with latest step of the Soviet government. We greet the pact as the greatest move in keeping peace in Europe, in exposing the shameful betrayal tactics of Chamberlain, in breaking up of fascist axis and in strengthening the position of the United States in Far East.

SEES STRENGTHENING OF NATION IN PACT

After listening to Comrade Browder's analysis of the great contribution to world peace made by the Soviet Union in the signing of a non-aggression pact with Germany, we want to completely endorse this position of Comrade Browder and the National Committee of our Party.

As true lovers of American democracy we can already see the strengthening of our nation by the serious weakening of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis.

The enemies of our Party try to talk about "spits" and "demoralization." Let them howl—for we stand more firmly united than ever in our struggle against fascism. We hail the German-Soviet non-aggression pact as a tremendous step towards world peace.

BRANCH 2, SECTION 3, NEW YORK
COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.

HARLEM BEHIND BROWDER, DAILY

We the branch organizers of the Harlem Division of the Communist Party assembled in meeting Aug. 29, 1939, hereby express our complete support of present non-aggression peace pact signed by Soviet Union and Germany. We completely agree with the position of Comrade Browder and the National Committee. We also resolve to give our most energetic aid to sell and distribute the Daily and Sunday Worker as the only paper which completely clarified the benefits that the American people derived from the pact.

TO TREBLE ENERGY IN PUSHING 'DAILY'

The members, with their friends, of Branch 1, 12th A.D. (Section 24), at a regular meeting of the branch, take this opportunity of expressing our profound appreciation for the splendid job the Daily Worker has done during the past weeks in connection with the Soviet-German pact.

At a time when every capitalist press agency and anti-Soviet group was working overtime with scare headlines, vicious slander and false news against the U.S.S.R., our own Daily Worker alone could be depended upon to give us the real news.



World Front

By
HARRY GANNES

"War Is the Continuation
Of Politics
By Other Means"

A smokescreen of mystery (or is it military censorship?) has engulfed the form of Anglo-French aid being rendered to unhappy and devastated Poland.

While the Nazi hordes batter away at Poland, a certain hesitation marks Anglo-French supporting movements on the Western front.

Is the British government—still headed by Chamberlain despite all other superficial changes—contending itself with a sea blockade? The Nazi aggressors in their war plans had not considered this as any immediately effective bar to their military operations against Poland or France.

Under the declarations of war announced by both the French and British governments, the Nazis should be forced to fight on two fronts: that is, on the East, against Poland and on the West against the Anglo-French allies. Of the two, the Western front can be considered by far the most formidable.

Then why did Hitler take personal command of the armies on the Eastern front? Is he trying to rush this job through in order to offer terms to the Munichmen with Warsaw in his control before any powerful assistance has been rendered to the Polish people on the decisive Maginot line?

These questions which arise from the politics and military phases of the present world situation may be quickly settled by unquestionable reports of extended fighting which may engage the Nazi aggressors in the West.

But they are questions that must now be asked because the politics which they try to get at will influence and may determine the course of events.

It is well to repeat here the important maxim of the famous military strategist, Clausewitz—"War is the continuation of politics by other means."

Thus, Neville Chamberlain, Daladier, Sir John Simon, Bonnet—all these Munichmen who brought on the extension of this second imperialist war—are still in office, in power.

Have they given up their hopes of stirring up a powerful storm that would fan the flames of war only in the direction of the Soviet Union?

The answer must be, by no means. That the original schemings of these gentlemen who encouraged the Nazi barbarians to attack Poland this time have been destroyed by the formal outbreak of war there is no doubt.

But we are not yet assured that the Chamberlain-Daladier outfit has ceased searching for other sections of the German monopolists behind Hitler who can be counted on to take up the plotting against the Soviet Union perfected at the last Munich and planned for the second more tragic Munich, but abruptly shattered by the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

To get down to fundamentals, we believe it is necessary to think through the declarations of the British and French Communist Parties in the present situation.

Both of these parties are proving themselves to be the best defenders of the true national interests against fascism and fascist aggression. And in carrying out this policy the British Communist Party has declared:

"The essence of the present situation is that the people must wage a struggle on two fronts, first to secure a military victory over fascism, and second, in order to achieve this, a political victory over Chamberlain and democracy's enemies in this country."

Is not one justified in saying at least at this moment that the Chamberlain clique is not exerting its utmost to secure a military victory over fascism such as would destroy the grip of the German finance capitalist class for whom Hitler is really acting? Are we not justified in asking: Is Chamberlain acting in a way that would arouse the German people to throw the hated fascism overboard and with it all Munich maneuvers to use Germany as the pawn of an anti-Soviet war of fascism together with the reactionary Anglo-French imperialists?

Certainly we think the international situation gives ground for numerous misgivings. There are evident fears on the part of the Munichmen really to deliver a shattering defeat and set-back to the whole corrupt and rotten Nazi structure in Germany and to German finance capital most guilty for the creation of the Nazi monster.

There is no doubt that the inner situations in Great Britain and France are making it infinitely harder for the Chamberlain and Daladier, and are lessening their grip on the situation.

But these forces of the people have not yet cleared away the dangers which threaten them from within.

The splendid achievement of the U.S.S.R.'s peace policy has been the splitting of the anti-Commintern war axis. Thus the peoples of the world are today better able, under the leadership of the Democratic Front in each country, to deal heavy blows at fascism and war.

As the smoke clears away, we are prouder than ever of our Daily Worker, its far seeing editors and especially are we grateful to Comrades Earl Browder and Harry Gannes for their invaluable contributions to our understanding.

A preponderance of Italian and Irish Catholic people in our neighborhood makes it our great responsibility to spread the Daily and Sunday Worker in the neighborhood. We pledge to treble our energy in spreading the Daily Worker among them, as the only paper capable of giving real expression to the momentous fight for peace, security and democracy, for the building of the people's front in our own neighborhood, and for the election of Comrade I. Amter to City Council.

Y.C.L. BRANCH PRESIDENTS POPULARIZE SOVIET PACT

We, the branch presidents, leaders of the Brooklyn Young Communist League, in special meeting assembled on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2, to discuss and act on the present crisis, do resolve:

1. To reach Brooklyn with 15,000 copies of Molotov's speech by midnight, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

2. To arrange rallies in the communities of the borough.

3. To make our Wednesday night, Sept. 6, International Youth Day rallies tremendous rallies and parades to win Brooklyn's youth for a positive American peace policy.

4. To build our organization by recruiting hundreds of new fighters for peace into the Y.C.L.

5. To apply ourselves to diligent study of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—ever new and vital guide to the science of Marxism-Leninism, the science of the people's movement changing the world.

6. To hail the splendid clarifying role of the Daily and Sunday Worker in winning America for peace. We pledge to build this voice of the people.

Protests Mount Over Ban Of 'Grapes of Wrath'

SAN FRANCISCO.—Strong protest against the Associated Farmers campaign to censor John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" were being voiced today by Californians in all parts of the state.

In statements received by the Simon J. Lubin Society, publishers of an earlier Steinbeck migratory study, "Their Blood Is Strong," agricultural and progressive leaders took a firm stand against the censorship.

Carey McWilliams, director of the State Division of Immigration and Housing and author of "Factories in the Fields," in commenting on the Kern County library ban, and the Associated Farmers plan to extend the censorship to all of the 43 agricultural counties, named the action a serious interference with free speech and free press.

"The action of Kern County authorities in banning 'The Grapes of Wrath' is a grave reflection on the entire public library system in California," he said. "It is also a serious interference with free speech and free press. Action of the County authorities in yielding to the dictates of the Associated Farmers is clear proof of the type of control exercised by this organization in rural counties of the State."

The League of American Writers also raised its voice in protest against the action. In a communication sent to the Kern County Board of Supervisors, the League stated:

Admit Migratory Problem Exists

"Facts and figures prove that if anything this book is an understatement of what migrants have suffered in our rich and abundant valleys. As for the accusation of lewdness and profanity, we feel that it is a calculated one. Any honest and unprejudiced person will wonder why, when books that are actually lewd (as Steinbeck's is not) find their way into the libraries, this splendid and tremendously successful novel is singled out by you."

"There is not much difference between banning and burning literature masterpieces, is there?" the communication asked. "We think not, and as writers pledged to cultural freedom and democracy, we register this protest." The statement was signed by the Northern California Branch, League of American Writers.

Stewart Meigs, President of the State Board of Agriculture, spoke from the viewpoint of the farmer, and attested to the accuracy of Steinbeck's material.

"Reports issued by both State and Federal agencies indicate that 'Grapes of Wrath' is essentially accurate. Even the Associated Farmers admit that a migratory labor problem exists," he said.

"Suppression of the facts about the problem will only hinder the finding of a solution. Steinbeck has performed a valuable service by bringing conditions to the attention of the public."

"The availability of underpaid migratory workers has encouraged absentee corporate and speculative farming to the detriment of owner operators of farms," he said. "I hope to see the day when California agriculture will be controlled by farms rather than farm corporation stockholders living in San Francisco, New York, and Los Angeles."

Attempt to Conceal Social Facts

Ella Winter, writer and widow of the late Lincoln Steffens, agreed that the banning was an attempt to conceal the facts. The way to remove the smear from the State of California is to raise wages and living conditions, she believed.

Commenting on these sample opinions, the Simon J. Lubin Society declared it would rally every possible force in the country to oppose the Associated Farmers' "book-burning."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," with which "The Grapes of Wrath" has often been compared, received the same sort of treatment by the Associated Farmers of that period," said Secretary Helen Hosmer. "But it was not suppressed, and it served to rally wide support for the freedom of the slaves. In California, the small farmer, as well as the migratory worker, is in need of help and suppression of information will not solve any problem."

They Lived in the Soviet Union

Two New Books Reveal Facts At First Hand

By M. J. Olgin

Pat Sloan, a Cambridge graduate and a lecturer in economics in the University College at Bangor, went to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1931, stayed there till the end of 1932, returned in the summer of 1933 and stayed till the summer of 1936. In 1937 he revisited the country for a month. In the Soviet Union he taught English first at the Technicum of Foreign Languages, later at the Institute of Foreign Languages. All the time he lived like an ordinary Soviet worker among Soviet people, sharing at one time a dormitory with several students, taking in the experience of everyday life. He learned Russian to an extent that he could converse in that language. He traveled extensively as a Soviet proletarian tourist.

The result of his observations is a book, "Russia Without Illusions" ("Seven Years in the Soviet Union"), published by Modern Age (243 pages, 75c).

Harry Timbres, a Quaker physician, graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, holder of a diploma from the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Travelling Fellow of the Health Section of the League of Nations, and holder of a diploma in malaria control from the Ross Field Experimental Station in India, went to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1936 to work in the specialty of malaria control. He put himself at the disposal of the Institute for Tropical Diseases in Moscow and was sent to Marbury, a town in the vicinity of a huge paper mill then under construction in a very undeveloped region east of the Volga. He worked at the local malaria control station together with a number of Soviet physicians and students. He had no privileges other than those enjoyed by his Soviet colleagues. After he secured his position he had his wife Rebecca and his two daughters Eleanor, 12, and Rebecca, 8, join him in his place of work. Rebecca Timbres went to the local hospital to work as a nurse. The two children were sent to a Russian school.

Letters and Diary Form Basis of Book

During the time Timbres was alone in the USSR he wrote letters to his wife and children. After they joined him, Rebecca began to keep a sort of diary, jotting down the most important events of their lives. The letters and the diary form the content of a book called "We Didn't Ask Utopia" ("A Quaker Family in Soviet Russia"), published by Prentice-Hall Inc. (290 pages, \$2.50).

The titles of the books are polemic. By "Russia Without Illusions" Pat Sloan wants to say that when he went to Russia he had no preconceptions. He had heard many conflicting opinions about the Soviet Union. He decided to judge for himself. But unlike many who come for a week or a month and form their opinion on the basis of very superficial and very hasty impressions, he decided to do the correct thing—to work in the USSR. I want, he says, "not as a Communist but as an economist, without any illusions whatever as to what I should find in Russia." The book often exposes the stupidity of many anti-Soviet tirades by Lyons, Glid, Citrine. That this is done in passing and is a kind of by-product, makes the criticism the more effective.

"We Didn't Ask Utopia" reminds one by contrast of another book "Assignment in Utopia." The Timbres family certainly did not expect to find Utopia in the Soviet Union. They worked with the Friends Service Commission. They had seen the country at the hour of its greatest stress. They came, not to study conditions, but to work. They, too, learned to speak Russian and made many friends. Their letters and notes have the air of complete informality. (A tragic aspect is lent to the book by the fact that Harry Timbres died of typhus in Kagan in the spring of 1937). Perhaps they did not plan a book. Yet what they wrote is an excellent reply to those who pretend to be "disillusioned."

System Has Achieved

All three authors grew to be admirers of the Soviet Union. They recognize that the country is still in a state of transition from backwardness to the most advanced civilization. They see the difficulties of reconstruction. But they see and tell what the new system did to the people, to the country and to mankind. In their books we see hosts, scores of million of people whose energies have been freed from bondage, whose creativeness has been stimulated, whose self-respect and respect for their own and other work has made them new men, who love their country and its system and who are actually a new life—the life of Socialism which is marching ahead towards Communism.

What all these authors admire particularly is that the people of the Soviet Union consider the country their own. With a chuckle Pat Sloan tells how, when he revisited Cambridge in 1936, he had a

YOUTH WITH A FUTURE



conversation with an economist of world renown. "This was at the time of the trial of Kamenev and Zinoviev. There is nothing left of the Revolution in Russia now," he said. "They're just building factories. There's nothing revolutionary in building and running factories." Apparently to this eminent economist the only way to continue the revolution was to have permanent civil war! But something far more revolutionary than civil war had occurred in Russia. For I found in Moscow that every university student to some extent felt that he or she was contributing to the building and the running of the new factories, and that these factories were "ours" "our very own." This was the essence of the revolution. The people regarded the land and the factories as theirs; they regarded the Government as their Government, which administered their affairs. They discussed the Five-Year Plan of economic development as if this was much a part of their own private house. The civil war was over, and what remained was the sense of ownership by the masses of the people of a country covering one-sixth of the world's surface." (pp. 28-29).

The value of both books is that the authors give personal observations, facts with which they met in

Director of 'Blockade' Now Working on Hugo Classic

By ALEXANDER KAHN

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 5 (UP).—

For intense energy that wears away the pounds, there is no one in Hollywood who can equal director William Dieterle. After he finishes a picture his clothes hang limp on him.

Dieterle is a big man—6 feet 4 inches tall and weighs size 11-D shoe. And it's just as well that he is large for he would tear himself to pieces before a picture was half finished if he were smaller.

The director of "Blockade" is a bundle of concentrated energy while a scene is being rehearsed and shot. His arms and face go through every gesture with each actor. If something goes wrong, Dieterle is likely to explode and call down maledictions on the head of the person at fault. But in a moment he becomes kindly and forgets his anger.

Nor is Dieterle overawed by screen personalities. He is just as likely to explode at Charles Laughton, whom he now is directing in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" as he is at a bit player. In fact, he seldom if ever speaks harshly to a lesser member of the cast, having an instinctive feeling of kindness for beginners and old timers.

Contribute to Charitable Causes

Dieterle's explosiveness never offends anyone who has worked for him for a few weeks. They realize the strain under which he labors and are more inclined to pity him because he blames himself more than he does the cast for mistakes, feeling that he is responsible for not directing the scene better.

Despite his size, Dieterle eats very little and is as agile as a college athlete. He swims, rides and is a devoted badminton player.

His simple tastes extend to his clothes which are plain garments that do not indicate his four-figure salary. In fact, he feels more comfortable in an old sweater than in anything else.

Although he well could afford a luxurious automobile, he owns a

medium priced car which he does not drive but has his wife drive him to the studio every day.

Despite his simple tastes, Dieterle is extravagant in his contributions to charitable causes and must be watched closely by Mrs. Dieterle to keep enough money for their living expenses. Sponsors of worthy endeavors rarely fail to get sizeable contributions from him. His only requirement is that his help be listed as "anonymous."

He has one unusual habit; he wears white gloves while directing. Dieterle explains that when he was in Germany he frequently directed the companies with which he appeared as an actor. Because he would lend a hand moving scenery, he wore the gloves to keep his hands clean so that he could slip them off when it was time for him to go on the stage. The habit has clung to him and to his day he wears white gloves on the set as he directs.

Golden Boy Meets Girl

Clifford Odets' "Golden Boy" will have its premiere at the Music Hall Thursday, Sept. 7th, with William Holden and Barbara Stanwyck in the stellar roles. The film is based on the Group Theatre stage hit.

Authors Refute Slanders of Poison-Pen Crew

Their daily work. There came a time when Harry Timbres was elected representative of the local unit of the labor union. Thus he had to deal with every phase of the workers' lives. In his and Rebecca's notes we find a complete account of the social insurance system of the U.S.S.R.—not in abstract terms, but in the terms of their own experiences in that far away town among tall timbers.

The Timbres are so situated that they simply cannot escape the system. They live in it. They are guided and educated and supported by it. The all-Soviet census is taken. Rebecca writes: "A great deal of education has been carried on about this census through the newspapers, in the schools, in the clubs, in the trade union meetings, and over the radio. We are very much impressed with the seriousness with which the people of the Soviet Union are being educated for citizenship."

The new Stalin Constitution is being discussed—the Timbres participate in the discussions and are deeply impressed. "I am copying out a few of the basic rights given in the text, for they seem very important to us here," says Rebecca. The celebration of the anniversary of the October Revolution is at hand—the Timbres observe how the people participate in making up a decision as to what should be done. And so it goes on, from a meeting of the trade union to a "comradely court," from the basic rights of the Soviet citizens to an incident in the local hospital or to the care of a mother-to-be.

'This One-Party Business' Explained by Sloan

The Timbres book is the more colorful, the more artistic. It shows what delightful people they are, besides. But the Sloan book is the more systematic. Both books are very well written, and while the Timbres do not draw any conclusions—they prefer to have them implied in their notes—Sloan devotes a few chapters to conclusions in which he explains that the Soviet Union has really introduced Socialism, and also explains "this one-party business." His explaining is lucid and could be understood by every worker. Here is an example:

"To those who lived through the Russian Revolution, who saw other political parties suppressed because they tried to seize power by force when they no longer could hope to do so by legal democratic means, the prestige of the Bolshevik Party grew as the prestige of those parties declined. . . . It was as a result of the good leadership of the party and of the possibility through the 'cleansing' for the general public to decide who should be in such a party, that the people of the U.S.S.R. began to regard the party, like the State, as 'ours' in the new way, and did their utmost to strengthen it as their own organization of leadership."

Good books. Understanding books. Humane books. Short-comings not concealed. Inefficiency, where found, not glossed over. But the greatness of it all revealed in great as in small matters. The sincerity of both books is compelling.

There come moments when the Timbres, practical Americans that they are, cannot help becoming poetic. Under the date of January 9, 1937, Rebecca writes in her notebook:

"I would be very happy if I could put the thoughts of some of these people in words that my family at home would understand. The whole attitude of working—not for gold, but for the common welfare—is strange to our philosophy. Patience in the present, faith in the future, joy in the doing seem to be the keywords. . . . This world is ours. Together we will make of it. A beautiful thing to pass on to our children. . . . That is our world. And we will live defending it, and we will die defending it. We are all young."

Film Schedule at Modern Museum

Daily programs of noteworthy films to be shown for the coming week at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd St., in its Cycle of Seventy films, are given below. The programs in the Cycle start at four o'clock every afternoon and at two and four o'clock Sunday afternoons.

There is no charge to the public for these film programs except the usual entrance fee to the Museum of 25 cents daily and 10 cents on Sunday.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6—The Film and Contemporary History—The March of Time, No. 2 (1935). Cavalcade (1933).

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7—The Sociological Film (17)—I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang, with Paul Mann (1932).

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8—The Development of Narrative—The Execution of Mary Queen of Scots (1935). Wash Day Troubles (1936). A Trip to the Moon (1909). The Great Train Robbery (1903). Faust (1910). Queen Elizabeth, with Sarah Bernhardt (1912).

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9—The Rise of the American Film—The New York Hat, with Mary Pickford (1932). The Fugitive, with William S. Hart (1914). The Clevier Dummy (1917). A Pool There Was, with Theda Bara (1914).

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10—The Sociological Film—Intolerance, with Max March, Miriam Cooper, Constance Talmadge and Robert Harron (1916).

Interesting Exhibitions Start Current Art Season

The opening of the New York art season is traditionally reserved for the first week in September. Several interesting exhibitions have already opened. But the war is on and it looks very much that for the time being the grim stories from Europe will serve, partially at least, to black-

Dead-End Life Pictured in French Film

SONG OF THE STREETS, a French film directed by Victor Trivas, music by Hanns Eisler, photography by Rudolph Bate, English titles. Playing at the 55th St. Playhouse.

By David Platt

Hanns Eisler's magnificent music accompanies the fine French film, "Song of the Streets" which opens the season at the 55th Street Playhouse. There is dignity in this story of life in a dead-end street and the music adds a stirring emotional quality. Although written four years ago it is Eisler at his best.

Victor Trivas directed "Song of the Streets." Some will remember his excellent anti-war film "Tell on Earth" a few years ago. There is a deep feeling for working people in his tender treatment of the Lerand family and other characters in "Song of the Streets."

Jacques, youngest of the Lerandes is the protagonist of the film. The role is warmly portrayed by Jean-Pierre Aumont. It is a role made familiar in America by John Garfield, star of "Four Daughters."

Jacques is a strange fellow and yet one can sympathize with his predicament. His father died in the war. His mother struggled on as best she could. Maurice, the oldest, supported the family through his trivial earnings repaying radios.

Jacques sought something more than a hand-out, and in his search for what he felt life owed him, joins a gang of hoodlums whose hideout is a shack owned by old man Schlamp, a fence for stolen goods. Vladimir Sokoloff is splendid as old Schlamp.

The beautiful relationship that existed between Jacques and his mother, was not enough to discourage his adventures in the street. Neither Jacques nor his mother knew enough to know what steps to take about his future. The gang gave him a sense of his own importance, if nothing else. It aroused his ambitions.

Seek Way Out of Drudgery

After a fight with Cigare, leader of the gang, Jacques takes over his duties. At the same time he wins Rosalie, Cigare's girl. A fine friendship develops between Jacques and Rosalie who is also seeking a way out of a life of drudgery. During Rosalie's birthday, Cigare returns with armed support and a terrific fight with knives takes place in which Jacques almost loses his life.

An unforgettable scene shows a frightened, blind accordionist swinging his instrument madly in an effort to cut his way through the bloody affair. The touching thing is that the old man continues slapping away long after he is clear of the struggle.

Jacques recovers and promises to return home. However, in his pursuit of the good life he finally becomes involved in a serious crime.

Rosalie reveals her true, honest self while Jacques is being hounded by the police. After his arrest, his mother pleads eloquently in his behalf and because she assumed responsibility for his guilt, Jacques is freed to start a new life.

"Song of the Streets" is not a perfect film but it is important in that it brings out the essential decency of people like Jacques, Rosalie and Schlamp who though forced for the moment into situations not of their own choosing, would, if given the chance, eventually prove their worth to society.

BOOK BY ANNA ENTERS

"Twice A Year Press," 509 Madison Avenue, New York City, announces for November 1st its initial book publication—a fine play by Anna Enters, the famous Dancer-Mime: "Love Possessed, Juana." A Play of Inquisition Spain in four acts, with Incidental Music and Ballets. The volume will be profusely illustrated with two-color reproduction of Miss Enters' drawings of Spanish figures, and with her black and white architectural drawings for the stage sets, as well as with musical score especially composed by Miss Enters for the play.

MOTION PICTURES

"Impressive, brilliantly performed."—F. S. Nazzari, N. Y. Times

The CONQUESTS OF PETER the GREAT

"Stunning performance."—N. Y. Post

CAMEO 42 St. E. 15c to 5 P.M. of N.Y. at the Evening

GREENWICH W. 12 St. N. 7 A.M. Norm Shearer—Clark Gable

"IDIOT'S DELIGHT" Thurs. & Fri. "THREE COMRADES"

BRONX

ASCOT Grand Grand Grand

Air-Conditioned—Cont. from 1 P.M. LAST 5 DAYS!

LION FEUCHTWANGER'S THE OPPENHEIM FAMILY

From the New "THE OPPENHEIMS"

NOW PLAYING "MAN WITH THE GUN"

Also "SONG OF YOUTH" and "MOSCOW MAY DAY PARADE, 1939"

RADIO THEA. Southern Boulevard Jennings Street

BROOKLYN

NOW PLAYING The OPPENHEIM FAMILY

The heart-grIPPING drama of life in

PEOPLE'S (LIONEL LITVINSKY)

On The Score Board

Picking the '39 All Star Team

By Lester Rodney

THE voting blank sent out by "Sporting News" to determine the baseball writers' choices for the all-star major league team has just arrived. The scribes vote for one player at each position except pitcher, where three are named. Suppose you run down the list with me as I fill it out.

LEFT FIELD: The first and almost mechanical impulse here is to put down the name of "Medwick, Cards," and no doubt the still powerful bare armed slugger will get his share of the votes. He's batting .337, not too hot for him, but potent socking none the less. Swinging over to the American League, to check the figures on young Keller of the Yankees, we find this squat young rookie powerhouse socking .351. Undoubtedly Charley rates the spot over Ducky this year, as his fielding is also impeccable. But right below him in the figures is a comparatively obscure American League outfielder who rates a thorough look on the ball field as well as in the averages. He's Bob Johnson of the lowly Philadelphia A's, and Bob is not only hitting .338, but in his quiet way has driven in 99 tallies, more than Medwick or Keller, gentlemen who get up there more often with men waiting on the bases. It's close between Johnson and Keller, but we'll take Bob for our left field spot, with a bow to the rising star of the Yankee's new sensation.

CENTER FIELD: Now let's see... nobody much stands out. Might as well name Di Maggio fellow.

RIGHT FIELD: It violates traditions to name a completely raw rookie to the honor team, but that isn't the reason we name young Mr. Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox to complete the encirclement of Di Mag together with Johnson. This long, loose, cocky kid who looks like Babe Herman and already his harder and further than the Dodger eccentric ever did, has chased more runs across the plate than any player in the game. 125. He's whipped out those long line drives to right and right center when they've counted, and rates well ahead of the National League's Goodman and Ott on the basis of this year's performance, which is the basis for an all-star team, isn't it?

THIRD BASE: No one is even close to the Yankees magnificent hot corner guardian, Robert Red Rolfe, the New England boy, who is playing himself onto the all-time teams with a minimum of noise and fanfare and a maximum of day-in and day-out excellence. Already the undisputed fielding leader at his position, Red is enjoying his best year at the bat, edging toward .330. He's also one of the really good base runners in the game. It's not for nothing that Arlie Latham, star of the 80's and present press box attendant of the Yankee Stadium, says that Red is the classiest of all third basemen—of any day. At any rate, he certainly is the 1939 all-star choice and that's the business on hand here today.

SHORTSTOP: Joe Cronin has to repeat here. We say "has to" because although the Red Sox leader is still clouting the old onion, he's hardly a Davey Bancroft, or even a Jurgas or Durocher, between second and third any longer. But he's adequate enough in the field, and a .300 hitting shortstop is still such a rarity, that he belongs in there. If Giant fans insist on the second choice—Durocher.

SECOND BASE: This is a strictly a two-man contest between the Yankee's Joe Gordon and the Red Sox' Bobby Doerr. (Say, aren't those Yanks and Red Sox doing business here today!) We take Joe for the slight edge in all-around fielding and the greater power of his blows, despite the .23 point edge Bobby has in the B. A. But that leaves Mr. Doerr plenty of all-star second basemen.

FIRST BASE: Jimmy Foxx of those Red Sox again, hands down. He's getting more terrific year by year as his sinus trouble gets worse and he gets older. Nothing you want—hits, runs, runs batted in, home runs—Jimmy is on top or right in back of the first guy. Mize of the Cardinals is a fairly strong second.

CATCHER: Bill Dickey, New York Yankees. Make that one mechanical until further notice. Anybody who knows baseball will admit that the only receiver who can give Bill a battle is Josh Gibson, Negro catcher. If Jim Crow is ended, as looks likely this winter, we can begin to worry about comparing them next fall.

PITCHERS: Feller, Ruffing, Walters. All three have taken a few bumps in late starts, but over the course of the season they stand way out. In the order named I'd say.

Throwing them together in a batting order ala Manager Rodney, here's what we'd get:

ROLFE—3b
JOHNSON—lf
DI MAGGIO—cf
FOXX—1b
WILLIAMS—rf
DICKEY—c
CRONIN—ss
GORDON—2b
PITCHER

And the first thing that pops out of that batting order is the fact that there isn't a National League in it. So while we've always poohed the old contentions that the American was a much superior league, claiming that it was just the Yankees that made it so, perhaps with the substantial help of those Red Sox sockers the American really is a superior all around league now. At least they certainly boast the finer individual players at the various positions in the year of 1939.

Another thought in looking over the line up is that outside of our debatable inclusion of the under-rated Johnson in left field ahead of Medwick and Keller, and the close Gordon-Doerr selection, the rest of this team stands out clearly. In fact you could've bloody well picked it yourself, except that I got the Sporting News blank and I fill this space, not you.

Dodger Briefs

Lindsay Deal, southpaw Montreal outfielder, has been bought by the Dodgers from the Royals. The six-foot gardener batted .315 in the International League this season. He will join the club immediately.

Brooklyn also recalled catcher Chris Hartle from Montreal to fill in for Babe Phelps, who spends his days in the press box nursing a

broken finger. He will report in time for the game tonight.

Outfielder Chris Hockett has been shifted from Milwaukee to Montreal. He is still under option to the Dodgers.

Hugh Mulcahy will face Hot Potato Lake Hamlin tonight when the Brooks meet the Phillies in their last night game of the year. A cast of more than 200 actors of a sort will provide a Cavalcade as pre-game entertainment.—R. P.

WHAT'S ON

Tonight

COVET-GERMAN Non-Aggression Pact and present war crisis. Events analyzed by H. I. Castelli. Saratoga, 8:15 P.M. Sub. 11c. 430 Sixth Ave., NYC. Ausp. Progressive Forum.

Tomorrow

MAURITZ JOHANN. "The War—What Now?" Through Analysis. Questions and Answers. 8:15 P.M. Sub. 11c. 430 Sixth Ave., NYC. Ausp. Progressive Forum.

Coming

ROBERT MINOR, member Nat'l Comm. C.P., speaks on "The War Situation and the Soviet-German Treaty." Friday, Sept. 8, 8:30 P.M. at the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., NYC. 2nd floor. Adm. 25c.

Philadelphia, Pa.

DAILY WORKER and Election Campaign Shock Brigades Banquet, Sunday, Sept. 10, 2 P.M. at Broadwood Hotel. Speakers: Jack Stachel and Sam Darcy. Raise Ten Dollars and be a guest.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY—Topic: "War Situation and Soviet German Pact." Wednesday, Sept. 6, 8 P.M. Bolshoi Hall, 781 Pine St., Adm. 10c. Dancing. Ausp. YCL, Philadelphia.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

WORKERS SCHOOL Fall Term Registration now going on. For descriptive catalogue write to School Office, 35 E. 12th St., NYC. Tel: ALgonquin 4-1199.

ROBERT MINOR

Member National Committee, C.P.U.S.A. speaks on

THE WAR SITUATION and the SOVIET-GERMAN TREATY

Friday, September 8th, 8:30 P.M.

WORKERS SCHOOL

35 EAST 12TH STREET, 2nd Floor Admission 25 Cents

DODGERS BEAT BEES; GIANTS BLANK PHILS

SPORTS DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1939

Phils Go Down Before Melton, 6-0; Demaree Clouts Home Run

'Danning Day' Celebrated at Polo Grounds as Giants Clinch to 4th Place

It was Harry Danning day at the Polo Grounds yesterday and the Giants very appropriately celebrated by making short work of the Phillies and thereby hanging on to fourth place by that thin half-game margin over the Dodgers.

Cliff Melton put on another of his late-season pretty exhibitions and scattered nine hits, to record his second shutout and eleventh win by a 6-0. Four double-plays aided Cliff. The 2,000 loyalists who didn't exactly crowd the park were moaning—now if Pop-Ears had only come through two months earlier.

The Giants settled the issue early by climbing on Harell for five runs in the opening frame. Frank Demaree—another of the few Giants who deserves honorable mention, along with Danning for the seasons' play—lashed out his tenth homer to set the pace. Not to be outdone, Danning started the Giants off to another run when he singled in the eighth.

In the first Joe Moore, another Johnny-Come-Lately in consistency, walked and was moved around by Demaree's circuit clutch. Bob Seeds, doing O.K. in right while Mel Ott is resting a severe charley-horse, started things going again with a single. Johnny McCarthy, who is first-basing rings around the benched Zeke Bonura, was hit by a pitched ball. Billy Jurgas singled in Seeds and McCarthy beat the throw-in from the outfield and also scored. Jurgas went to third when Catcher Millies overthrew second. Tom Haley's triple sent in Bill for a five-run total for the round.

Danning, who was presented with a hobby-horse on a plaque by his admirers, singled to open the eighth. McCarthy singled him around to third and Jurgas came through with a sacrifice fly.

Philadelphia..... 000 000 000—0 1 NEW YORK..... 000 000 000—6 7 Harell, Kerkisick (2) and Millies; Melton and Danning.

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	W	L	Pct.
Cincinnati	74	48	.607
St. Louis	72	52	.581
Chicago	70	50	.583
NEW YORK	64	59	.520
BROOKLYN	64	60	.516
Pittsburgh	57	66	.463
Boston	56	69	.448
Philadelphia	40	84	.321

GAMES TODAY

Giants at Boston
Phils at Ebbets Field (Night)
St. Louis at Chicago
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (3)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
NEW YORK	91	38	.705
Boston	76	52	.594
Chicago	72	57	.559
Cleveland	68	59	.536
Detroit	68	61	.524
Washington	57	73	.438
Philadelphia	45	82	.354
St. Louis	35	90	.280

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Yankee Stadium
Detroit at Cleveland
Washington at Philadelphia
Chicago at St. Louis

Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Boston	000 100 001—2 0 2	
BROOKLYN	000 221 100—4 10 0	
Fette, Moran (8) and Masi; Casey and Todd.		
Philadelphia	000 000 000—0 0 1	
NEW YORK	000 000 010—0 7 1	
Harrell, Kerkisack (2) and Millies; Melton and Danning.		
AMERICAN LEAGUE		

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	100 000 12x— 4 10 1
Gill and Harshany; Benton and York.	
Chicago	400 000 000— 4 12 1
Cleveland	002 000 000— 2 10 2
Knott and Tresh; Elsenstat, Debson (9) and Hemsley.	

LITTLE LEFTY



WARMADUKE'S HUMAN AND CANINE FRIENDS ARE TENSELY AWAITING THE OUTCOME OF THE GERPEN'S SCREEN-TEST!

ALSO JOHN Q. PUBLIC, HIS FAMILY AND RELATIVES AND FRIENDS WHO HAVE HEARD ALL SORTS OF RUMORS ABOUT PEDICULOUS PICTURES, INC. NEW SUPER-COLOSSAL PRODUCTION!

ALL-STARS SET FOR UPSET

Powerful Team Will Test Giants Under Polo Grounds Lights

The Eastern All-Stars under the supervision of Coach Jock Sutherland and the New York Giants, National Football League champions, conclude preparations today for their game tomorrow night in the Polo Grounds.

Both squads report at full strength for the game. The Giants were not able to use Hank Soar, stellar running back, or Al Owen, rookie ball carrier, in their victory over the Chicago All-Star team but both have recovered from their training injuries and are ready. Soar, who was among the first five ground gainers in pro football last fall, will start in the Giant back-field.

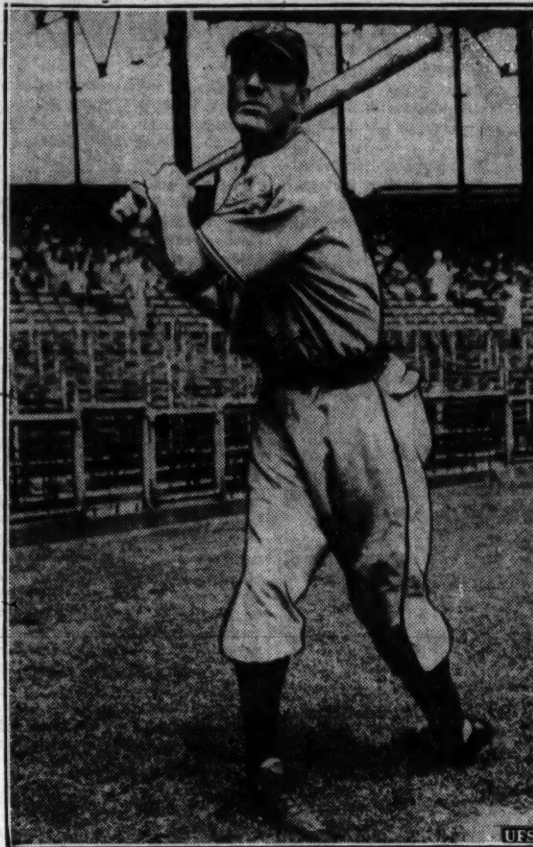
The All-Star array has the cohesion of an experienced team due to the presence of ten of the starting eleven 1938 Pitt team in camp. On top of the Pitt array are such formidable backs as Sid Luckman of Columbia; Bill Osmanski of Holy Cross who ripped the Giant line for substantial gains in Chicago last week; Bob MacLeod of Dartmouth; Ray Carney and Jack Lee, Carnegie's two powerhouse backs; Wilmet Sidat-Singh, Syracuse's free colored passer, and others equally as capable.

The Pitt line with the formidable Don Campbell of Carnegie at tackle seems apt to start but the All-Stars could also present a line that had Brud Holland of Cornell and John Siegal of Columbia at ends; Paul Berenzey of Fordham and Phil Swadon of N.Y.U. at tackle, Sid Roth of Cornell and Mike Kocheil of Fordham, guards; and Bob Gibson of Dartmouth at center. All of these replacements were prominently mentioned for All-American honors and have worked into the Sutherland system smoothly.

There will be 4,500 general admission seats in the bleachers at \$1.10 placed on sale the night of the game. The gates will be opened at 7 P.M. and the kickoff is slated immediately following the opening ceremonies that get underway at 8:30 P.M.

Casey Wins 5th in Row, 5-2, as Flock Rap Fette

DIXIE HITTING AGAIN



Along Fistic Row

Galento Fans Plan Parade for Tony When He Arrives—Maybe—In Philadelphia Tomorrow—Move on Foot to Get Negro Boxing Officials

By Stan Kurman

The ardent admirers of Tony Galento will stage a parade in Philly tomorrow... Two-Ton is due in there for the final stages of prepping for that September 15 tilt with Lou Nova... Hope Tony shows up... Both Tony and Lou have taken powders at embarrassing moments

Fans, photos and the press came out several hundred strong to greet Lou when he was scheduled to appear in Philadelphia last Thursday... after they waited around for half-an-hour they found out that Lou had decided not to come in until the following morning... Then there's the now famous Galento A. W. O. L. from training last week, the day Mike Jacobs and a mess of boxing writers went out to take in la forme Two-ton...

Boxers appeared at the Bronx Coliseum will be able to train at Starlight Park, Jimmie Bronson, new boxing director of the club said yesterday... Jimmie is talking capacity house for his opening-night feature (Sept. 12) of Primo Flores and Lew Jenkins...

There's a big drive on to get Negro officials in state boxing... there are many Negro fight men who could do a swell job refereeing and judging... Secretary of State Walsh has already okayed the idea...

Another worthwhile idea is the proposal to have refs announce to the audience when they're taking a round away from a boxer for fouling... it would make refs much more judicial and would let the fans know what's going on... the way it is now, anybody who isn't in working press doesn't know

Rookie Wins with Only Two-Days Rest—Walker Socks

By Roy Parker

Master Hugh Casey, the prize rookie of Leo Durocher's much overworked pitching staff, amused a small Ladies Day gathering of 6,537 spectators humbling the Boston Bees, 6-2, at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon. Casey limited the Bees' batters to six hits, two of them triples which resulted in the visitors' two tallies.

Although his efforts was not enough to put the Brooklyn Dodgers back in to the first division, it gave them the rubber game of their last series at home with the Bees and gave Casey his eleventh victory of the year.

Lou Fette and Al Hiker Moran were the Boston flingers, the former being credited with his tenth setback. Boston drew first blood in the fourth inning, and thereby gave the game a much-needed shot in the arm. Deb Garmis instigated the rally with a prodigious triple to left, chasing Garmis across the plate with the game's initial run. Calver Rowell fouled out, Max West drew a base on balls and Eddie Majeski came up with a fly to left for the second out, whereupon Phil Masi slapped a single to left. Hassett tore for home, but Koy tossed out West as he overruled second and Buddy's tally didn't count.

Jolted in to action by being on the wrong end of the score, the Dodgers immediately went to work, settling Fette's hash in their half of the frame. Dixie Walker provided the spark with a double off the right field wall, and Dolph Cammiuzzo seized the opportunity to explode his twenty-fourth home run of the season over the right field fence, putting the Dodgers ahead, 2-1.

That pair of runs called for another pair in the fifth, Casey's double to left, singles by Coscarart and Walker, in infield out and error accounting for the markers.

Those tallies were more than enough to win the ball game, but the Brooks weren't content until they had driven Fette from the box. Al Todd's two-bagger scored Koy from first in the sixth, and Coscarart's double, a wild throw by Masi and Walker's sacrifice fly manufactured another in the seventh.

Fette hung on until he had faced Parks and Koy in the eighth. Both these gentlemen collected singles, all of which decided manager Casey Stengel to retire Lou in favor of Moran, a newcomer from Hartford. A stranger in town, Moran had evidently never heard of Todd, Johnny Hudson or Casey, for he retired them in order, to end the Brooklyn attack for the day.

Rowell, another visitor from the Connecticut capital, set up the last run of the afternoon when he tripled off the right center field wall in the ninth and scored as West grounded to Coscarart.

Boston..... 000 100 001—2 0 2 BROOKLYN..... 000 221 100—4 10 0 Fette, Moran (8) and Masi; Casey and Todd.

What's what... unless he's listening in... it's bad business if the tuner-in has a better idea of the proceedings than a guy who is right there... The plan has been working smoothly in California for some time.

Max Baer, in his first time out since losing to Nova, stiffened Ed Murphy in the first at Silverpeak, Nebraska, Monday night.

by del

